The Chicago Tribune.

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NEW YORK.

New Revelations Daily Expected in Regard to the Tammany Situation.

The Committee of Seventy Nearly Ready to Commence Judicial Proceedings.

Report of Experts on the Frauds in Furnishing the Court House.

Second Sale of the Elevated Railway.

Tone of the Stock, Gold, Money, and Grain Markets.

A German Branch Bank to be Established Soon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE HOSPITALS EMBARRASSED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—All the public hospitals in the city are short of medical supplies, and have no means to buy more. The supplies are entirely exhausted at the Charity Hospital. The ambulances connected with the Commissioners' Hospital are not running, on account of lack of funds. The whole system of public hospital arrangements here is seriously embarrassed.

EVIDENCE.

The counsel of the Committee of Seventy think they will have evidence enough in a documentary shape to-morrow (Friday) to begin suit against Tweed & Co.

MORE FRAUDS.

The special report on the armories is completed, and shows far more astounding frauds than have been published, or even suspected. No doubt the Tammany robbers carried off and appropriated to their own use most of the furniture they pretended to purchase for armories.

GARVEY.

It is now ascertained that Andrew J. Garvey, before absconding, gave away his business to his old foreman, J. Walsh, who was for three years superintendent of plastering at the new Court House. Garvey evidently does not intend to return.

NEW REVELATIONS, OF GREAT IMPORTANCE,

are expected within a day or two. Those who have means of knowing declare that Tweed & Co. will unquestionably be put down, and that they have no idea what is in store for them.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The money market was easy at 5 to 7 per cent until about 1 p. m., when it became active at 6 to 7 per cent. Some of the banks have a surplus of funds which they could not lend to-day. The Bank of England has £878,000 sterling in its bullion reserve, this week, and it is stated that the amount of about £1,000,000 sterling was taken from the bank to-day, making the total decrease nearly £2,000,000 sterling since the preceding weekly statement. The news had the effect of advancing the price of gold in this market, increasing the rates for loans of gold and weakening the foreign exchange market.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was a little off early in the day, but became strong, with gold, and closed firm. Pacific Railroad securities closed as follows: Central Pacific, 103¼; Union Pacific gold bonds, 89½; land grants, 79½; incomes, 79½; stock, 30½.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

became weak on the advance in the price of gold and the London rates. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are quoted at 108¾.

THE GOLD MARKET

was more active and fluctuating. The price opened at 113¾, and afterward advanced to 114¼, closing at that price at 5 p. m. The rates paid for borrowing were 5, 1-64, 7, 4, 6, 3-32, 5-64, 1-16, 5-32, and 5-64 per cent to 5 1/2. After the board adjourned the quotations were, 114¼ to 114⅜ at the close. The Assistant Treasury to-day received bids for government gold of $7,297,000, at prices ranging from 114.00¾ to 115¼, and the awards, $2,000,000, were made at 114.00¾ to 114.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened strong, and prices advanced on the leading shares from ¼ to ¾ per cent, with an active business. Hannibal & St. Joseph common advanced 1⅛ per cent, from 39¼ to 41, but afterward fell off to 38¾, and the preferred declined from 76 to 75. Toward the close of the day prices declined from ¼ to 1½ per cent from the highest prices of the day, and at the close the quotations were about the lowest.

A GERMAN BRANCH BANK.

The financial relations between America and Germany are becoming so intimate that a large bank of Berlin and Frankfort has resolved to establish a branch in this city to transact a banking and trust business for the Germans in Europe.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

is without any marked feature. The orders from the country and the demand from buyers in the city are taking steadily a considerable amount of goods, but without any excitement or stir. Domestic plain and fancies dress goods, in desirable styles, are active, and command full prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

The common and medium grades of State and Western flours were dull, and closed 5@10c lower. Considerable lines of common Western sold at $7.00 on the wharf, and prime extra State could be bought at $7.35, afloat. The higher grades, including Southern flours, were scarce. The wheat market was more active, but at somewhat irregular prices, and closed firm. Corn was ic lower, and more active, closing firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMUGGLING CASE SETTLED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A case of fraudulent importation of spices has been settled by the payment to the government of $80,000.

[illegible]

will address a meeting, under the auspices of the Sunday School Union of Brooklyn, on October 18.

THE COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS.

Experts yesterday visited the County Court House, accompanied by a special committee of the Committee of Seventy, and made a careful examination of all the furniture in the building. After adding 25 per cent to their estimate, they valued all at $31,075. Other experts estimated the carpenter work at $175,000, including the addition of 25 per cent. The amount received for furnishing the above, $1,000,000. The affidavits of the experts were sworn to and handed to District Attorney Garvin. Several vouchers for Ingersoll's, Garvey's, and Keyser's work were examined, yesterday, by the Committee of Seventy. The vouchers were for an enormous amount. Not one of them was sworn to, but all were signed by A. Oakey Hall.

ANOTHER IMMIGRANT ROBBER.

named John Leopold, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment hard labor yesterday.

NEW OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The cornerstone of the new Opthalmic Hospital building, Third avenue and Twenty-third street, was laid this morning. The hospital was founded in 1852, on the allopathic system, but was changed in 1867 to that of homeopathy, and is a successful charity.

SCENE IN A NEW YORK COURT.

During a trial in the General Sessions, to-day, a [illegible] inspector, named William E. Demorest, summoned specially by Recorder Hackett, was questioned as to whether he was the author of a letter in the *Sun* bearing his signature, and in which the Recorder and District Attorney are inferentially charged with corruption in being influenced by politicians to adjourn the trial of that case. The witness declined to answer, and the Recorder branded him as a malignant, lying scoundrel, and turned him out of the stand.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD,

from the Battery to its northern terminus, was sold to-day by James H. Miller, auctioneer, for $[illegible]50,000, to James A. Cowing, trustee for the bondholders. The road was sold, by order of the Receiver, to pay off a mortgage.

THE CASE OF MAYOR HALL.

It is confidently asserted that the case of The People against Mayor Hall, for malfeasance in office, will not be referred to the present grand jury, of which the uncle of the Mayor is foreman.

MR. KEYSER.

The *Sun*, this morning, says John H. Keyser appeared privately before the Committee of Seventy, on Tuesday evening, and testified in his own [illegible] that he never received the sums of money [illegible] have been paid him by the city for work done [illegible] the new Court House.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GREENE

has deposited in the Tenth National Bank the [illegible] required for the payment of the Police Department, Health Board, Fire Department, and the laborers employed on the boulevard.

NATIONAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Episcopal Convention spent most of the day in arranging its committees and giving formal reception to the representatives of the Church of England visiting the convention. The Deputies from various States have as yet had no opportunity for conferring with each other, and little business of a character requiring consultation will be presented for a day or two hence. The committees will be able to report [illegible] of business after to-morrow, and the convention will be well at work by Saturday.

A question which attracted most attention to-day [illegible] a motion by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to [illegible] the method of counting votes [illegible]

[illegible]

The Illinois deputies will, under instructions, present the question of the division of that State into three dioceses, and urges it vigorously.

The House of Bishops to-day acted upon a request for the formation of a new diocese in Pennsylvania, granted the same, and asked for the concurrence of the house. As a matter of form the house referred this to a committee, but the division will undoubtedly be made. The new diocese will comprise all that part of Pennsylvania outside the Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks. The name has not yet been decided upon.

The limited consultations which have been possible among deputies are believed to show that strenuous efforts will be made on all sides to insure harmony, and to keep as many features of disagreement in the Church as possible in the background. It is regarded, as yet, as quite doubtful whether the Rubrical Committee of the House of Bishops will so far act upon the questions submitted at the last convention as to recommend any positive action upon questions at issue.

[To the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—The Episcopal General Convention re-assembled this morning, Rev. Dr. Clark in the chair.

Several standing committees were announced by the President. Committee on Canons—Clerical delegates, Rev. Drs. Mead, of Watson, N. C.; Howe, Pennsylvania; Paddock, Long Island; Vinton, Massachusetts; Benedict, Georgia. Lay Delegates—[illegible], New York; Fogg, Tennessee; Sudbury, Virginia; Burgwin, Pittsburgh, and Battle, North Carolina.

Committee on the State of the Church—Dr. Vandeusen, Central New York; F. R. Hanson, Alabama; J. J. Tucker, Albany; W. J. Brotherton, California; T. G. Cattell, Delaware; J. J. Scott, Florida; F. H. Braithwaite, Connecticut; W. H. Clark and Geo. S. Chase, Illinois; Benjamin S. Franklin, Maryland; Chas. H. Seymour, Iowa; I. N. Lee, Kansas; B. Perkins, Kentucky; Dr. Haskings, Long Island; W. L. Adams, Louisiana; C. S. Leffingwell, Maine; Dr. Hutton, Maryland; Dr. Babcock, Massachusetts; George N. Gillespie, Michigan; Dr. Wells, Minnesota; Dr. Crane, Mississippi; Dr. Berkeley, Missouri; Dr. Eames, New Hampshire; Dr. Abercrombie, New Jersey; Dr. Alfred B. Beach, New York; Dr. Cheshire, North Carolina; Dr. Barr, Ohio; Dr. Hall, Pennsylvania; John Scarborough, Pittsburgh; S. O. Seymour, Rhode Island; Dr. Shard, South Carolina; Dr. Wheat, Tennessee; D. A. Rogers, Texas; Dr. Howard, Vermont; Dr. Andrews, Virginia; Dr. O. B. Howard, West New York; Dr. Reese, Wisconsin; Jno. Croxdale, Eastern Maryland; and J. G. Glasman, Nebraska.

Resolutions were adopted that sessions be continuous from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m.

At noon, Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Lord Bishop of Lichfield; Right Rev. Dr. Venables, Bishop of Nassau; Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; Rev. Dr. Edwards, Vicar of Trentham; Rev. C. H. Hes, Vicar of Wolverhampton, with several of the other English clergy who are here, were presented to the convention.

Message from the House of Bishops announcing their consent to the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of all that part of said diocese outside the Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks. Referred to the Committee on New Dioceses.

The resolution offered by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to stand as Rule 21 of the house, was as follows: When a vote is taken by dioceses and orders, each diocese whose vote is divided shall be counted as a half vote on each side. The pending question, after an animated discussion, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Haight, of New York, presented a paper relative to the establishment of the Diocese of Arkansas which was referred. Also, a memorial from the federal council of dioceses of New York, with a declaration of the powers proposed to be exercised by the federal council, which was referred to the Committee on Canons.

Resolutions inquiring into the expediency of reducing the number of clerical and lay deputies in the House of Delegates was offered by Mr. Huggins, of New York, and adopted.

A memorial, presented by Mr. Woodworth, of Nebraska, accompanied by a resolution that each of the missionary jurisdictions be entitled to a seat in the convention, with the right of speech without vote, was referred.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

FAIRS.

Third Day of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Thursday is generally called the best and gala-day of the fair. Financially, it certainly is; but if one wishes to see the sights, to enjoy the object lessons, to take notice of the improvements made in the various branches of industry, or even to see the stock, Thursday is of all the days the worst. What is left, after these deductions are made, is the immense crowd and the sport of the arena, which at best only 20,000 out of the 100,000 on the grounds can have any chance to witness. Such a tremendous crowd as was present on the grounds to-day has never, at any time, been seen—outside the city of New York on a Fourth of July, or, perhaps, at the great review of the troops at Washington, at the close of the war.

On account of the low stage of water in the Mississippi, there are still some arrivals of cotton, which, having been entered on the books, upon application by letter, are, of course, received. To-morrow the committee on the various staples will meet. It is worthy of notice that, in offering such large premiums as $300 for a single bale of cotton, that sale to compete only with cotton raised in the same State, and, further, to be able to compete in the sweepstakes of $1,000 for the best bale of either long or short staple, would have brought out many more entries if the distinction had been made, that the cotton should be ginned by machinery and not hand-picked, as most of this doubtless is. Planters cannot afford to hand-pick cotton, even for the chance for a premium, to get a $1,000 prize. The entries from the different States foot up as follows: Arkansas, 31; Alabama, 18; Georgia, 2; South Carolina, 7; North Carolina, 14; Texas, 33; Mississippi, 35; Louisiana, 27; Tennessee, 13; Missouri, 66; from unnamed seed, 19. Every bale is also competing for the $1,000 prize.

The Shorthorn Committee which acted to-day was composed of different gentlemen from those who acted yesterday. The ostensible reason assigned for the withdrawal of Colonel King and Edward Iles' herds was that a controlling part of the first committee were not favorable to imported stock; hence the herds named did not compete. The awards were as follows: Sweepstakes, best bull of any age or breed—Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Lowlands, and Brahmins competing against one another—first premium, $[illegible]00, to Locomotive, owned by Jeff. Bridgeford, of Monroe County, Mo.; second premium, $[illegible], to J. H. Kissinger, of Clarksville, Mo. This is a noted animal; Missouri is following the example of Illinois, by her unprovided best stock. Best cow of any age or breed—first premium, $100, to Fanny Forrester, owned by August Shropshire, of Kentucky; second, $75, to J. H. Kissinger, Missouri. Best herd of cattle of any age or breed—one bull and five cows—first premium, $[illegible], to J. H. Pickrell, of Illinois; best herd of any age or breed, one bull and four heifers, under two years old—first premium, $75, to Alltoff, of Salem, Ill. If the point needed elucidation, it is here amply proved that for beauty, style, and early maturity, no other breed can compete with the shorthorn.

About 2 o'clock p. m., four companies of Zouaves, led by the Shaw Guards, a company of Chasseurs, and the Simpson Battery, paraded in the arena. These were followed by the Champion road steamer, drawing four common wagons, densely packed with men, seemingly with the utmost ease.

The display of thoroughbred horses has not equal to that of former years. In the different rings for saddle-horses, however, there was a very superior exhibition, both as to numbers, style, beauty, and speed. Kentucky received the most awards.

His Excellency Governor Palmer, of Illinois, mingled everywhere with the crowd, but was not seen at the stand at any time.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the crowd began to surge toward the city. Hackmen doubled their prices and overloaded their already jaded nags. One was down in the middle of the track; another ran away, its owner being driven, and the wife and two other ladies, occupants of the buggy, were spilt. All three of the women were badly injured—one so much so as to be unable to walk. There were not hundreds in the same fix as it was.

Editors of country papers were on hand to-day, many of them from Illinois, and the seats reserved for members of the press were insufficient. All were invited to the Directors' lunch at noon.

Tomorrow there will be a grand banquet in the council parlor.

About 5 o'clock p. m. a perfect gale commenced to blow from the West. The dry dust, which on most of the roads was shoe deep, finally loaded every shrub and tree, and blew in immense clouds over the entire space, so that not only the city and the fair grounds, but even the country, looked like one immense seething caldron. With cleanly people baths will be at a premium to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—Potter Palmer, George S. Bowen, H. H. Honore, and others, are here from Chicago, and the prospect is good for the organization of a society for holding similar fairs in the Garden City. Mr. Bowen is also looking after the interests of the Woollen Manufacturers' Association, which, it is to be regretted, is not largely represented. General Sherman is here, so also is General Beauregard and many other notables of the great rebellion.

Fair at Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 5.—The crowd at the fair, to-day, is estimated at 10,000. The business houses and schools are all closed. Ring exhibitions and races are the principal proceedings.

THE MORMONS.

Special Conference of the Church—Speeches by George Q. Cannon and Brigham Young, Jr.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—A special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints was held to-day in the New Tabernacle. About 8,000 persons were present. The three First Presidents, Brigham Young, George A. Smith, and Daniel H. Wells, the Twelve Apostles and the High Priests, and other church dignitaries were on the platform.

Among the speakers were Geo. Q. Cannon, who aspires to succeed Brigham, and Brigham Young, Jr. Their remarks were generally bitterly denunciatory of the Federal officials, whom they termed the Ring.

Cannon said he did not anticipate the Mormons would have to leave the Territory. They have broken no law, had not violated the constitution. The persecutions now inaugurated against them would only enhance the interest and accelerate the progress of the work of God. He rejoiced that the devil was not yet dead, for they were not yet perfect, and his services could not yet be dispensed with.

Brigham Young, Jr., spoke most excitedly. He said the Mormons had settled this mountain region, and they were entitled to its exclusive occupation and enjoyment. They asked no favors or assistance from any source. They defied all their enemies, the Government of the United States included. The government officials now persecuting them were tools of the devil. He prayed God to curse them all forever. Said he, with violent gesticulations: "Trust to God, keep your powder dry, and don't fail to have on hand a good supply of fixed ammunition."

The latter's remarks were received with a universal "Amen!" and loud cheering and clapping of hands.

The regular Semi-Annual Conference begins to-morrow, and will last three days. An address is expected from Brigham, Senior.

KENTUCKY.

Railroad Election—Injured by a Fall—General Buckner's Suits.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, to-day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the next year: H. D. Newcomb, President; Thomas J. Martin, Vice President; Alfred Frink, Second Vice President; W. Ranney, Secretary; A. M. Quarner, Assistant Secretary.

William Horace, Deputy Marshal of this city, was injured severely by a fall from the platform of a street car, last night.

Quite a sensation was created here, to-day, by private despatches from Chicago, announcing that General S. B. Buckner, of Louisville, had gained his suit in that city, involving property amounting to $1,000,000.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Nevada Convicts—Governor Safford's Exploring Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—It is supposed two more escaped Nevada convicts have been arrested at Los Angeles. Another was captured at Rocklin, above Sacramento. It is now certain that Norton and Black, of the gang who murdered the express rider Poor, were lynched by ranchmen, and that Jones, another, was murdered by his companions.

The exploring party of Governor Safford, of Arizona, arrived at Fort McDowell destitute and suffering, having been misled by a man named Miner, who professed to know where there were rich placers.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—Doctors Stone, Holliday, Smith, Brockell, Beals, Burns, Beard, Chapin, Crawcour, and other prominent physicians, publish a statement that there exists no yellow fever in New Orleans, and that the city is and has been remarkably healthy throughout.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 5.—Two deaths by yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON.

The Grand Duke Alexis to Visit Chicago and San Francisco.

A Warning to Minister Catacazy from Secretary Fish.

REVENUE SUITS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Acting Attorney General Bristow to-day issued a circular calling the attention of District Attorneys, Marshals, and Clerks of the United States courts to the very large number of suits pending instituted under the Internal Revenue laws, and instructing them to make energetic efforts to bring those suits to judgment without delay.

JAPANESE PAPER.

The Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*, in this city, has presented our government, on behalf of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, about 100 different samples of paper manufactured in Japan, mostly of rice fibre. The specimens will be arranged in portfolios and placed in the model room of the Patent Office for inspection.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that tobacco manufacturers are responsible to the government for any frauds practised on the revenue by their authorized agents, acting in that capacity, whether such frauds are committed in the factory where the tobacco is manufactured, or while travelling about the country selling manufactured tobacco.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The steamboat Inspectors to-day heard a statement from steamboat men of Cincinnati, concerning the operations of the present law.

APPOINTMENT.

Wm. G. Neilson has been appointed Gauger for the First District of Ohio.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS,

soon after reaching New York, will visit Washington. He will remain here a day or two, and then return to New York, whence he will go to Niagara Falls, Chicago, and other Western cities, and to San Francisco. He has expressed a desire to see the prairies, about which he has read so much. He will again visit Washington during the session of Congress.

CATACAZY, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER,

was recently informed by Secretary Fish that if, when the visit of the Grand Duke is concluded, he shall not be recalled, his passport will be sent to him, and that the President will not receive him unless accompanied by the Grand Duke, and, further, that the President will, at no time, hold conversation with him.

THE APACHE INDIANS.

Vincent Colyer, special agent of the Apache Indians, writes, September 6, that the action of the military has so intimidated the Indians that they will not meet the Commissioners. Mexicans, who had been employed to cook, were the cause of the mischief. While the mountain reservation is the most beautiful spot he had ever seen, he recommended it for reservation purposes.

POLITICAL.

Closing Proceedings of the New York State Democratic Convention.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 5.—At the reassembling of the Democratic State Convention, Mr. Cassidy offered a resolution that hereafter no delegate shall be received from the city of New York as a member of the State Convention unless he has been elected by an Assembly District Convention, as is customary in other parts of the State; that in the proceedings of the convention, each district shall be separately called, and each delegate individually announce his own vote.

Mr. Murray moved to substitute the word State for the word city. Rejected—83 to 15.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Heenan moved that a hearing be given to Ottendorfer and two other members of the reform delegation from New York city, in behalf of their claims to seats.

Mr. Dobbancy insisted that the question of the representation from New York was settled yesterday.

After discussion, the resolution was passed with only four or five noes.

Mr. Tilden, in his remarks in favor of the resolution, charged that the action of the convention yesterday was secretly concerted at midnight and sprung on the convention.

It was agreed that representatives of the anti-Tammany delegation from New York city should be heard in their own behalf.

Mr. Ottendorfer was the first speaker. He declared that it was not the purpose of the delegation nor its constituents to throw a brand of disturbance into the convention, but it was its purpose to have in this convention a delegation from New York which denounced and abhorred the corruptions of Tammany Hall. He thought the action of the convention yesterday would reflect great dishonor.

He was followed by Mr. Lawrence, a member of the delegation, who said they were aggrieved at the action of yesterday. It would not do to say Tammany Hall was the regular organization. The Tammany delegation came here with a cloud confessedly hanging over them. They had, run as it were, to save the convention if it would go on with the city of New York unrepresented.

Mr. William E. Curtis, of the delegation, then spoke, saying he had a letter from that life-long Democrat, Charles O'Conor, which he would ask to be read. The letter of O'Conor was then read. Mr. [illegible] referred to the field which the city of New York presents of contending parties for purposes of political speculation. These same successful adventurers in the field have not been content to enjoy in secret their ill-gotten gains, but flaunted their audacious splendor before the public gaze. The people are pressing for redress with an energy which is irresistible. The action of the Democratic Convention should evince nothing less than absolute freedom from all complicity in the great official crime of the day. The Tammany Sachems are not few in number, and have not been deemed, in deed or word, exponents of Democratic opinions. If the present city rulers or avowed friends should be received into the convention on any terms or pretext whatever, it is certain that whatever they may have inevitably attach to the party, which cannot continue to exist unless the convention stand aloof from these individuals until their fitness for public confidence shall be satisfactorily vindicated by a fair public investigation. Mr. O'Conor referred at length to the peculations of the city officials, and says, "Until a judicial investigation determines otherwise, the accused party cannot be deemed trustworthy. Their trials would be a farce while the men themselves are in power, as the jury list they have over the ballot is added their authority over the jury box."

The credentials of the reform delegation were read, together with the names of the delegates.

Mr. Tilden said: The object of the gentlemen appearing having been accomplished. He was not going to review the action of the convention, when he was called to order as speaking to no question. Mr. Tilden said he was about to make a motion. Being pressed, he moved to proceed to the nomination of a State ticket.

Some confusion ensued, but order was preserved, when Mr. Tilden denounced Tammany and declared that he would vote against the candidates for the Legislature made by that organization. If that was undemocratic he would resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee and retire with his plundered fellow-citizens. [Applause.]

The motion to proceed to nominations was carried.

Magnus Gross was nominated for Secretary of State. The reform delegation, of which he was a member, said they would prefer not to have any of their members on the ticket. [Cheers.] Diedrich Willers then received the nomination as Secretary of State.

A. V. Nichols received the nomination of the convention for Comptroller.

Wheeler H. Bristol was nominated for Treasurer.

The name of Charles O'Conor was presented for Attorney General. Several stated that he would not accept the nomination. After some debate the vote on the nominees resulted in the choice of Marshall B. Champlain by 82 to 12 for O'Conor.

Van R. Richmond was nominated for State Engineer.

G. W. Chapman was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

David B. McNeil was nominated for Inspector of State Prisons.

The selection of a State Committee was then made, with Mr. Tilden as Chairman, after which the convention adjourned.

Republican Harmony in New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The committee appointed by the delegation who withdrew from the Republican Convention to-day determined to support the regular Republican ticket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the General Republican Committee, Greeley wing, to-night, resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of their delegates to Syracuse in withdrawing from the convention; declaring the Democratic party of the State accomplices of the Tammany ring, that it might enjoy its usual iniquitous majorities that it has resulted at Rochester, and had refused to rebuke traitors.

An address thanking Hamilton Ward, of Allegheny, and his 150 associates in the delegation, for their efforts to harmonize the dissensions in the Syracuse Convention, was adopted, amid loud applause. The act of the General Committee not accounting for the ruling of the State Convention as to the right of the State Committee to organize the Republican party was explained by Mr. Richardson, who stated that the Syracuse Convention was swayed by means of fraud, and hence its action is not binding on the members of the General Committee.

Closing Day of the Campaign in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 5.—The Republican State Executive Committee closes its speaking campaign on Saturday, with seventeen meetings in Ohio. General Noyes, Senator Sherman, Governor Hayes, W. H. Claggett, and William Bateman speak in Cincinnati; Secretary Robeson and Jacob Mueller in Cleveland; General Garfield in Ellsworth; Prof. Monroe and Robert McCune in Perrysburg; General Sherwood and Leggett in Bowling Green; General Hall in Delaware; W. S. Furay in Crestline; Hon. Ralph Walker and L. D. Woodworth in Fulton; General Grosvenor in Bishopville; Colonel Pond and Judge Marsh in Windsor; General Keifer in New Carlisle; Hon. J. Dunbar in Wellsville.

The Democratic State Committee has two meetings announced for Saturday—George H. Pendleton and J. H. Cockerill in Batavia, and Colonel L. Baber in Columbus.

Connecticut Election Returns—Female Suffrage.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—Returns from 137 towns show that the Republicans carried seventy-seven and the Democrats forty. In some, mixed tickets were elected. The Republicans gain twelve towns, and the Democrats one.

At the annual meeting of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, held here yesterday, Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker was elected President for the ensuing year. The attendance was not large. Resolutions were adopted recommending the advocates of woman suffrage to vote for only those who support the enfranchisement doctrine.

Resignation of State Senator Snapp.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 5.—By reason of Hon. Henry Snapp, of this place, being nominated as a candidate for Congress in (the Sixth) district, he has to-day forwarded to the Governor his resignation as Senator for the Eighteenth District. Mr. Snapp's nomination gives universal satisfaction here, and it is conceded that he will be elected by a larger majority than Mr. Cook was last year.

Meeting Broken Up by a Mob.

MAHONEY CITY, Pa., Oct. 5.—The friends of Henry Souther, an independent candidate for the judiciary, held a large meeting last night, which was broken up by an attack from a mob claimed to be in the interest of Thomas H. Walker, a first-candidate for the same office. Part of the alleged plan was for the assassination of W. J. Hughes, one of the speakers.

Fires.

ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 5.—The grain elevator at Davenport, and about 40,000 bushels of grain were destroyed by fire this afternoon, together with a frame hotel adjoining. Loss, $150,000; insurance, $46,000.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 5.—The St. James Hotel, with all its furniture, was wholly destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss on building and furniture, about $25,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 5.—The latest accounts from the great fire raging on the prairie and in the big woods in this State, show that it is fast sweeping south and east rapidly. In the big woods the fire burns more slowly than on the prairie, owing to some dampness which has remained there through the long drought. The air around here is full of smoke and cinders. Exaggerated accounts are rife of the loss of life and property. Doubtless the loss of property is great, but, so far, only one life is positively known to have been lost—that of a Swede named Conseant, at Desoel, Minn., who was awakened to find his house in flames, and who, after saving his family, attempted to save his furniture, and was overpowered by the flames and perished.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Oct. 5.—The great excitement in this section is the great fire in the northwestern part of the State. The country is all on fire from Grand Rapids to Warsaw. A gentleman just returned from that section says there can be no comprehension of the destruction of property. Many of the cranberry marshes are entirely destroyed, and all the hay is burned. A man by the name of Donohue climbed a pine tree eighty feet, and at that height his hands were burned till they were as raw as a piece of beef. The woods east of Fond du Lac are on fire also. The train from Sheboygan was nearly an hour behind-hand on that account last night.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Oct. 5.—A terrible conflagration occurred in this city to-night. The fire broke out in Millard, Tomlinson & Co.'s planing mill, consuming the mill, lumber yard, brewery, and several residences, among them ex-Mayor Bell's. The loss is estimated at between $70,000 and $80,000. The fire is now under control. The amount of insurance is not known.

YANKTON, D. T., Oct. 5.—Prairie fires have broken out at several points, both east and west of here, resulting in the destruction of several dwellings, barns, and other property. At Bonhomme, a sawmill and large frame dwelling were burned from this cause.

ILLINOIS.

Important Action by the Railroad and Warehouse Board.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have been in session here for several days and adjourned last night, after having transacted much and important business. Important business has been transacted with reference to the inspection and registration departments, and the following complete classification of the railroads was affected, it is given in the following order: (1), Name of road; (2), gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1871; (3), length of miles of road on which said earnings were made; (4), class denomination; (5), maximum limit for passenger fares:

(1) Chicago & Alton; (2) $5,140,692.43; (3) 511; (4) A; (5) 3¼ cents.
(1) Illinois Central; (2) $6,681,519.71; (3) 705; (4) B; (5) 3 cents.
(1) Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; (2) $7,209,304.33; (3) 787; (4) B; (5) 3 cents.
(1) Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; (2) $1,056,678.99; (3) 227.5; (4) C; (5) 4 cents.
(1) Toledo, Wabash & Western; (2) $5,397,098.07; (3) 386; (4) C; (5) 4c.
(1) Terre Haute & Indianapolis; (2) $104,260.61; (3) [illegible]; (4) C; (5) 4c.
(1) Belleville & Southern Illinois; (2) $416,398.45; (3) 79.80; (4) C; (5) 4c.
(1) St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute; (2) $1,280,761.98; (3) 185; (4) C; (5) 4c.
(1) Western Union; (2) $613,044.31; (3) 214; (4) D; (5) 5½c.
(1) Illinois & St. Louis; (2) $44,395.72; (3) 15; (4) D; (5) 5½ cts.
(1) St. Louis & Southeastern; (2) $132,365.85; (3) 74; (4) D; (5) 5½ cts.
(1) Hannibal & Naples; (2) $85,938.44; (3) 47; (4) D; (5) 5½ cts.
(1) Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; (2) $688,036.08; (3) 264.17; (4) D; (5) 5½ cts.
(1) Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville; (2) $329,751.56; (3) 83; (4) D; (5) 5½ cts.

The reports of the following companies, being in some essential particulars imperfect, their classification awaits amendments to be soon sent to the commission, to wit: the Ohio & Mississippi, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western.

The classification thus far made embraces all the roads of this State subject to classification under the law, save the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Grand Tower & Carbondale, and the Michigan Central, from whom reports of a general character are promised and daily expected, except the latter two. There are eighteen roads on the books of the commission, which are, of course, excepted, being roads which were not on July 1, 1871, and, therefore, are not subject to the law in regard to reports and classification.

The board made Springfield the terminus of a trip of inspection made last week over the following roads: The Chicago & Northwestern, the Western Union, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Chicago & Alton. They visited the following points, and there made personal inspection of the tracks, crossings, &c. (as well as along the roads), and held interviews with many prominent gentlemen, whereby they gained practical knowledge of the running arrangements of the roads and the wants of the people, etc.: Elgin, Belvidere, Freeport, Savannah, Rock Island, Peoria, Pekin and Bloomington. They adjourned last night to meet again on the first Tuesday of November, when the report of the Chief Grain Inspector, the Warehouse Register and the Secretary of the Board will be presented to be ingrafted into the report of the Commissioners, which will probably be laid before the adjourned session of the Legislature by the Governor.

The Penitentiary Investigation—Testimony of W. A. Lewis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRISON, JOLIET, Oct. 5.—The time of the Joint Legislative Investigating Committee, for nearly two days, has been occupied in hearing the testimony of W. A. Lewis, who was, for a part of the years 1869 and 1870, the agent of the Penitentiary in selling wagons, cultivators, and other implements manufactured in the prison. His testimony throws a good deal of light upon the question of how the institution was run so enormously in debt during the first three years after the State took the management. It appears, from his testimony, that in the settlement with Barber & Lomax, who had a contract for the manufacture of cultivators in the prison in 1868, the Commissioners traded them $35,000 worth of good notes, given for cultivators, for the shop right to manufacture their cultivators for two years. The Penitentiary subsequently manufactured a very large number, and sold them on credit in the West and South, and lost about $75,000 on them. The management of the wagon department was no better. Over $25,000 was lost on wagon sales made by Lewis himself, besides large losses upon sales made by Lindsay and others. The credit of the institution was impaired to such an extent that exorbitant prices were charged for all classes of materials and goods purchased, for which acceptances were given, bearing 10 per cent interest. Outstanding paper would be taken up, the interest calculated, added to the principal, and new acceptances be given, bearing interest as before. Large numbers of manufactured articles were sold at less than the cost of the raw material, and, in many cases, not a cent has ever been collected from such sales. There is one account now before the committee showing a balance due from the prison of over $18,000, wherein it appears that upward of $1,500 interest is included in the account and acceptances. It was also developed that one instance a warrant on the Treasurer was discounted $200 at a Springfield bank, when the money was in the Treasury to pay it, and which was paid in less than twenty days afterward.

Receipts and Disbursements of the State Treasury—Reward Offered—Burglary—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 5.—The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasury for the month of September last:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue fund	$172,201.[illegible]
State debt fund	26,677.74
School fund	106,471.90
Illinois Central Railroad fund	211,513.09
City, county, and township funds	18,170.92
Total	$535,441.51

DISBURSEMENTS.

Revenue warrants cancelled	$124,157.46
Interest warrants	37,750.50
School warrants	60.00
Local bond fund warrants	1,456.00
Town of Waverly	69.82
Total	$163,493.[illegible]

Sheriff McConnell has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of Peter Harrison, who shot Kelley at Pleasant Plains, in this county, a few days since.

The store of Hurst & Ruth, of this city, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of goods of the value of $400.

Colonel Henry Yates of New Berlin, in this county, and a brother of ex-Governor Yates, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. No cause is assigned for the act.

Meeting of Old Settlers of Grundy County.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Oct. 5.—The old settlers' meeting in Grundy County was held at the fair ground this day, and, with an old-fashioned picnic, passed off very pleasantly. A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: Wm. Hodge, President; L. Walley, First Vice President; A. R. Newport, Second Vice President; L. W. Claypool, Historian; P. A. Armstrong, Secretary and Treasurer; and a committee, consisting of one from each town.

Bloody Affray—Fatal Accident—The Rock Island Bridge.

ROCK ISLAND, Oct. 5.—At Port Byron, above this city, on the river, last night, two citizens named Barker and Riley were attacked by two men engaged on the Rock Island Rapids improvements. Barker was stabbed three times and dangerously hurt, and Riley hit on the head with rocks and rendered senseless.

At the Moline Water Power Canal, to-day, the unexpected explosion of a blast, killed a man named Johnson and tore off another laborer's hands.

The superstructure contractors of the new Mississippi bridge are now building the dam. The bridge is to be completed by March 1.

A Fatal Fall—Coal Strike—Monthly Coal Sale.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—A miner named Andrew Craig accidentally stepped into the shaft of the McLean County Coal Company, last night, and was instantly killed, falling 500 feet.

On account of a strike among the miners, business has been suspended by the Bloomington Coal Mining Company.

The monthly stock sales of McLean coal took place to-day.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of Observation.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo	[illegible]						[illegible]
Cheyenne	[illegible]						[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]						[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]						[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]						[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]						[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Omaha, Neb.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Oswego, N. Y.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]						[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]						[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]						[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]						[illegible]
Toledo, O.	[illegible]						[illegible]
Davenport	[illegible]						[illegible]
Grand Haven	[illegible]						[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]						[illegible]

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The barometer has fallen decidedly, since Wednesday afternoon, at the Rocky Mountain stations, and the area of low pressure in the northwest has moved rapidly eastward, being now central north of the lower lakes. Fresh southwest winds have prevailed, for a short time, from Missouri to Lake Huron, and northwest winds on Lake Superior. So far as heard from, the storm is severe in Minnesota. Clear weather continues to the Middle and east Atlantic States. The storm in the eastern Gulf is now central on the east coast of Florida, and has apparently been arrested in its progress over the Florida peninsula. High southwest winds have continued in lower Florida; northerly winds and clearing weather on the western Gulf. Communication with upper Michigan and Texas is still interrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, and clearing weather, with winds, will probably prevail on Friday throughout the Mississippi Valley; easterly winds, with rain, will continue on the South Atlantic coast; the low barometer on the lower lakes will probably continue to move eastward, with southerly winds, and possibly rain, from Virginia to Massachusetts. On Friday morning light local rains will very possibly be experienced in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The General Committee of the Nine-Hours League, at Sunderland, is organizing for an extension of the strike throughout the north of England.

Rear Admiral Cochrane will probably be appointed naval attache of the British Legation at Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Four successive and tremendous explosions occurred in the establishment of an oil merchant in Chelsea. Thirteen persons were injured, four of whom it is feared, are in a dying condition.

The Renforth crew arrived at Newcastle last evening, and were heartily welcomed by their fellow-townsmen. Their trainer, Scott, is dead.

A letter is published, to-day, from Mundella, proposing terms for the arbitration and settlement of the Newcastle labor dispute.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—M. Schneider, formerly President of the Corps Legislatif, is a candidate for the Council General of the Department of Saone-et-Loire, from Lecreusot.

The disarmament of the National Guard has been completed in the Departments of Oise, Nievre, and Allier.

The report that amnesty was to be granted to the Communists is pronounced false.

Thiers receives complaints every day from the occupied provinces, declaring the presence of German troops insupportable.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 5.—It is understood that the German Government refuses to accept the treasury bond guaranteed by French bankers in payment of the instalment of the indemnity, and requires bills of exchange and the re-establishment of diplomatic arrangements between Germany and France.

The Emperor of Brazil will visit Paris in December.

Two of the convicted Communists have escaped from Versailles.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—It is now considered probable that Admiral Malcampo will form a new Cabinet, but no one believes it can be a lasting one.

Senor Sagasta advises King Amadeus to invite Senor Zorilla to construct a government and remain at its head. There is no probability, however, that this advice will be followed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The following is a statement of the situation in Madrid: Senor Sagasta having been elected President of Congress, or the lower branch of the Cortes, the Zorilla Ministry tendered their resignation. The King then requested General Espartero to form a new Ministry. He declined, and Admiral Malcampo was called upon and accepted.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The following slate for the new Ministry is generally believed to be correct: Malcampo, Premier and Minister of Marine; Alvarez, Minister of the Interior; Olozaga, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Colmeiro, Minister of Justice; Bassolt, War; Candau, Finance; Beranger, probably Minister of Public Works. It is reported that these will take their oaths of office to-day.

India.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A despatch from Bombay reports that an insurrection has broken out in the Portuguese settlement on the west coast of India, but has been quelled.

INDIANA.

Clem Murder Trial—Griffith, the Embezzler—New Company—Coal Strike—Pickpockets—The State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—The State closed its testimony in the Clem murder case to-day and Major Gordon made the opening statement for the defence. He set up three distinct hypotheses, upon the establishment of either one of which the defence would claim an acquittal. The first was an *alibi*; the second, the innocent presence at the scene of the murder and her subsequent concealment of the facts for the purpose of screening her from punishment the real perpetrator of the deed being, possibly, her brother, Silas Hartman, either alone or in connection with some other person; third, that the Young first took the life of his wife and then killed himself. The last hypothesis was apparently that to which the speaker appeared to be most attached. The case will last about ten days yet.

John T. Griffith, the embezzling bookkeeper, who plead guilty on a former trial, and got two years, but afterward withdrew the plea and entered the plea of not guilty, was sent, by a jury, for three years.

The articles of association of the Union Oil Company, of Terre Haute, was filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $12,000. The Board of Directors is A. Greiner, T. R. Gilmor, R. M. Gilman, M. C. Rankin, S. B. Davis, Jacob Miller, M. Shewmaker, L. A. Barnet, and S. H. Tucker.

The coal miners in this State have demanded that they shall only mine 2,000 lbs for a ton, instead of 2,100 as at present. The impression is that there will be no difficulty whatever when the advance is demanded in accordance with the notification, on the 15th instant, with the new scale of prices will be submitted to by the mine-owners without particular opposition at that time. Consequently, an advance in the rates may be anticipated by consumers.

The city is filled with pickpockets. They secured over $2,500 at the Academy of Music last night, and large numbers of watches were taken at the fair grounds to-day.

The attendance at the State Fair to-day was immense, over 40,000 people being on the grounds, and over 3,000 single tickets being sold. The interest centered in the races.

MICHIGAN.

The Question of the Validity of Bonds Issued in Aid of Railroads.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—The railroad aid question came up in the United States Court this morning in a test case, wherein suit was brought against the city of Port Huron, to recover the amount of certain bonds by that municipality. It is understood that both Judges Longyear and Emmons believe the law constitutional, notwithstanding a contrary decision by our State Court last year; but they have agreed to certify to the United States Supreme Court in the disagreement, in order to have the question decided in accordance with the decision of the State Supreme Court in the question of construction of the State Constitution. The question will be at once taken to Washington and elaborately argued by one of the ablest lawyers in the State, at an early day. The case is one of great importance, and affects all parts of the State—on the validity of many hundred thousands of dollars of bonds issued the past year.

Death—Convicted of Murder—Free-Will Baptists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Oct. 5.—Mr. A. N. Sloan, one of the oldest residents of Oakland County, has just died at Bloomfield Centre.

In the murder case of the sailor Williamson, defendant, in the homicide of Milton D. Ward, last month, the jury, to-day, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Triennial National Convention of Free-Will Baptists met this morning at Hillsdale, but a railroad accident had delayed nearly all the Eastern delegates. A temporary organization was effected, with Prof. Dunn, of Hillsdale College, in the chair, but no other business was transacted. This evening President Graham, of Hillsdale College, delivered his inaugural address.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Fountain—New Medical Institute—Charged with Murder.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—The enclosure shutting from view the Tyler-Davidson fountain was removed to-day, revealing the outlines of the covered figures, and attracting large numbers throughout the day. The fountain will be unveiled precisely at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the water will be turned on immediately. The Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade will be closed. The indications are that there will be more strangers in the city than there have been on any day of its history.

The new buildings for the Eclectic Medical Institute was formally opened to-day.

H. Rhodes, Joseph Wooden, and Charles Wilkins were arrested last night on suspicion of being the murderers of Henry Rouse, whose body was found in the river at Rising Sun, about four months ago. The prisoners are in the Covington (Ky.) jail.

Man Burned to Death—Vallandigham—Eclectic Medical Institute.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—A special to the *Gazette* says a man named Mulligan, stealing a ride on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland freight train, last night, was burned to death by his clothing catching fire from locomotive sparks.

Rev. J. F. Vallandigham, brother of the late C. L. Vallandigham, is writing the biography of the deceased.

The new college of the Eclectic Medical Institute was dedicated to-night. A large gathering of friends of eclecticism celebrated the opening of the winter season of lectures at the new building lately erected for the purposes of the college. Prof. King delivered an eloquent address, which was well received, and Prof. Howe read a poem, which elicited hearty applause. The college never opened under more favorable auspices.

Congregational and Presbyterian Convention in Wisconsin.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 5.—The Congregational and Presbyterian Convention met in this city last evening. There was a large attendance. This morning the convention was formally organized by the election of Rev. J. Callis, of Delavan, as Moderator, and Rev. J. L. Dudley, Clerk. There is a large attendance from outside of the State, many eminent divines being present. To-night President Merriman, of Ripon College, delivers a sermon. The programme for to-morrow is interesting and varied.

Movements of President Grant.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—President Grant was to-day escorted through the leading manufacturing establishments of the city, and left at 6 o'clock p. m., by the Pennsylvania Railroad, going direct to Washington.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The mackerel fishermen on the coast of Maine report the season a failure.

—Mrs. N. J. Savier, wife of the agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, who shot Mrs. Lake, with whom her husband was living at Stockton, Cal., has been indicted for murder.

—The case of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, indicted for poisoning General Ketcham and E. Van Ness, at Baltimore, was yesterday removed from the Criminal Court to the Circuit Court of Anne Arundel County.

—John C. Dunn, Postmaster of Pittsburgh, under President Buchanan, and long connected with various papers in that city, died yesterday morning.

—The Fulton County (Ill.) fair opens at Canton on Monday next, and closes on Friday. Adequate preparations have been made for a grand success, and the entries are already large.

—The Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, at its session on Wednesday, in Boston, voted unanimously to include in its work the sending of missionaries to nominally Christian nations.

—The fourth day of the Northern Wisconsin fair was a grand success. The receipts from gate fees amounted to $2,100, and it is estimated that 18,000 people were on the grounds. E. P. Weston succeeded in making his mile in ten minutes, and was loudly cheered.

—The County Court at Memphis has decided not to recognize the county warrants issued by the County Commissioners appointed under Brownlow, owing to numerous frauds in their issuance. The Commissioners overdrew in the matter of their salaries about $25,000.

—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon [illegible]

[illegible] five policemen were brought to court and held in $2,000 bail each, to answer charges of misdemeanor in inciting a breach of the peace, assault and battery, and rioting. It was alleged that they had threatened the lives of canvassers, and stolen the books of the registry of voters.

—The annual reunion of the Thirty-second Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers took place at Oshkosh on October 5. An address was delivered on the fair grounds by General Samuel Fallows, and a banquet was given in Neff's Hall at night, closing with speeches by Governor Fairchild, General Fallows, and others.

—About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening the jail at Lawrence City was invaded by a gang of horse thieves, from the Black Hills, who, with sledges, crowbars, cold chisels, &c., broke into the cells, and liberated three of their companions. All made their escape into the hills. There was no officer on guard. None have as yet been recaptured.

—Colonel Cyrus Aldrich, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, died, yesterday morning, of dropsy of the heart. Colonel Aldrich represented the Second Minnesota Congressional District in Congress from 1859 to 1863, and was formerly a prominent politician of Illinois, filling the office of Receiver of the Land Office at Dixon, Ill., during Fillmore's administration, and was afterward prominent as the Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to John Wentworth, of Chicago, in 1852.

—Timothy Gavin, a bachelor, about 60 years of age, late a farmer of Eagle Township, Ill., has been missing from his boarding house in the city of Ottawa since last Tuesday, and yesterday his lifeless body was found in the Illinois River, near the foot of mill-race fall, in that city, bearing marks well calculated to awaken a suspicion that he was murdered. A deep gash had, by some means, been inflicted in his forehead, and another just back of the temple. He was often intoxicated, however, and it is possible he may have received the wounds from falling from the high bank in that condition.

THE CARSON OUTBREAK.

Two Convicts Captured—Betrayed by a Puff of Smoke—Run to Earth in a Tunnel.

Virginia, Nev. (Sept. 27) Despatch to the San Francisco Chronicle.

The *Enterprise* will publish the following to-morrow morning: John Squires, the stage and railroad robber, and William Willis, the incendiary convict, who escaped in the late great break in the Nevada State Prison, were captured last evening about 5:30 o'clock, and are now safely locked up in their old quarters. Squires was sent to the State Prison for twenty-three and a half years, and Willis for twenty-one years.

The men who captured them were Chief Downey, Detective Ben Lackey, Sheriff Atchison, Constable Comstock, and Marshal Harkin, of Gold Hill. Feeling quite confident that two or more of the convicts were hiding among the hills north of Flowery District, Chief Downey, Lackey and others of those named above have been out scouting in the hills almost nightly. For some days signs of their having visited several ranches and gardens were found, and the hills were closely watched. Officer Lackey, Sheriff Atchison, and some others were out nearly all of Tuesday night. Some fresh traces were found, and yesterday morning when the Sheriff came to the city the party named above took the field. They were caught in a tunnel about three miles north of the mouth of Six-Mile Canon. The tunnel in which they were found was a very insignificant affair, a mere coyote hole not more than six or eight feet in depth. So small was the pile of dirt at the mouth of the little drift that the party on the scout passed by it without bestowing upon it a second glance. The tunnel was on the north side of a hill, and they had halted at a point a mile and a half beyond, when, happening to look back, they saw a puff of smoke rise up over the little dump of yellow dirt, just visible from where they stood. Again and again they saw rise up and curl over the spot a slight blue cloud of smoke, when they were convinced that they had their men holed. All were well mounted, and, after a hasty consultation, they wheeled about and cautiously made their way back to the southward, but in such a way as to keep the little yellow speck of dump constantly in sight.

They circled about, and, getting in the rear of the tunnel toward which they were now guided by the little blue puffs of smoke that occasionally rose up, they warily advanced with their arms, shot-guns, rifles, and pistols in readiness. The convicts evidently were unaware of the presence of the party of officers, and the thing now to be done was to get at them.

A note was written by Marshal Harkin, informing the convicts that a strong force of men was present, and calling upon them to appear at the mouth of the tunnel without arms and surrender. This note the Marshal tied to a stone, and creeping to the roof of the tunnel, he reached over and threw it in at the mouth. The party now waited for some time for an answer, but no reply was vouchsafed. The Marshal was certain that there were men within, as he heard them talking as he was crawling up to throw in the note. He now went to the mouth of the tunnel, and in a loud voice called upon the men to surrender. He told them that a strong force was present, and that they would be taken, dead or alive; that unless they came out of the tunnel without arms, and gave themselves up quietly, the party would proceed to smother them in their hole, as they were prepared with brimstone, and other such articles, and this really was the fact. Shortly after this appeal from Marshal Harkin, Squires made his appearance at the mouth of the den, and was soon followed by Willis. They were covered by guns until irons were snapped upon them; when, having them secure, the officers proceeded to examine their den. They found within the little drift a heavy rifle, the hammer of which was gone, and a six-shooter, both loaded, and a little bread. Although their larder was in this lean condition, the men did not present the appearance of having suffered from hunger. But they refused to say how or where they had obtained provisions further than to own to having made some raids upon gardens. They were both dressed in the uniform of the State Prison, except that Squires had on a pair of Kentucky jean pantaloons. Both convicts were terribly down in the mouth at being caught so easily. When Willis came out he said there was no use of their trying to fight, but if their Henry rifle had been in good order they would have defended themselves.

Squires was very bitter, and growled so much that Willis at last said to him that there was no use in swearing so about it; they were caught, and might as well laugh as cry. Squires said he grumbled because the officers had hunted the hills so closely that they had no chance to get away. He told the officers that if they would let them go they would leave the country and never come back; and further, they would send them every cent of the money they might make in the next three years. Squires said he had nothing to do with the break; that he knew nothing of it until about 4 o'clock on the evening it was made, and that he then hesitated a long time about taking advantage of it to leave, and he was d—d sorry he ever did leave. He further said that the others that escaped were a set of d—d cutthroats and that he did not want to go with them. He said that the men who planned the break were down on him, and for that reason gave him a broken gun, with much more to the same effect. The two men told Downey that when he was out after them, last Sunday, he was at one time within 300 yards of them. They knew every move that had been made by the officers in this city for their capture as well as did the officers themselves, but refused to say how they kept posted. The prisoners were taken to Dayton and thence to Carson, last evening, after being captured. All of the party named above went with them, except Constable Comstock, who came to this city, and to whom we are under obligations for our account of the affair of the capture.

MARRIED.

BENZ—COLEMAN—In this city, September 28, by Rev. Mr. Hartman, John Benz and Miss Caroline Coleman.
Buffalo papers please copy.

HALL—MATHEWS—At Buchanan, Mich., Wednesday evening, October 4, at the residence of the bride's father, James M. Mathews, Esq., by Rev. Henry H. Hodge, Hon. Frank Hall, of Denver, Secretary of State for Colorado, and Miss Susan M. Mathews, of Buchanan.

THOMAS—SUMNER—In Pleasant Hill, Missouri, September 27, 1871, by Rev. S. Milton Frost, D. D., Mr. W. F. Thomas, of Denver, Colorado, associate editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, and Miss Flora Sumner, daughter of H. N. Sumner, Esq., of Pleasant Hill.

VERNON—SOBRARO—In this city, October 5, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Andrew T. Sherman, Esq., by Rev. J. E. Eldridge, Mr. John M. Vernon and Miss Maria Sobraro.

PIVETT—LEWIS—At Michigan-av. Baptist Church, Thursday afternoon, October 5, by Rev. J. F. Thomas, Mr. J. M. Pivett, Conductor L. N. A. & C. R. R., and Miss Jenny Lewis, of Chicago.
New York papers please copy.

WOODFORD—GOODRICH—On Thursday, October 5, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 583 West Lake-st., by the Rev. L. H. Reid, James M. Woodford and Anna C., eldest daughter of Edward M. Goodrich, Esq., all of Chicago. No cards.

CLARKE—STOWELL—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. H. Stowell, D. D., assisted by Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., and Rev. W. J. Kermott, Mr. A. L. Clarke, of Hudson, Wis., and Emma Louise, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman. No cards.

DIED.

HIGGINS—At London, Canada, on the 3d instant, Mrs. Eliza Higgins, wife of Eben Higgins, formerly of Chicago.

Funeral services on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the [illegible] Baptist Church (Dr. Everts). Friends of the family are invited to attend.

W. C. KANES is the *traveler* and *circulator* of THE TRIBUNE in the city. *He has a well-organized corps of carriers, and is able to GUARANTEE a prompt and early delivery of THE TRIBUNE, both DAILY and Sunday. Orders for subscriptions should be left at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, or directed to W. C. KANE, Room 9, Reynolds' Block.*

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

DEARBORN LODGE, No. 310, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at History Hall, 51 Dearborn-st., at 7½ o'clock. Work on the 3d Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M. A. T. LARGE, Sec'y.

Masonic.

SILOAM COUNCIL, No. 53, Royal, Select, and Super-Excellent Masters. A Special Assembly will be held this evening in their Hall, cor. Halsted and Randolph-sts. Past Grand Puissant H. W. Hubbard will constitute said Council, and install its officers. Visiting companions cordially invited. By order of J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

While TOILETINE is a simple, harmless powder, it is [illegible]

POLITICAL.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The following call, by merchants and other leading citizens, requesting Captain J. W. Brockway, of the Twenty-ninth U. S. C. Regiment, and who lost his leg at Petersburg, Virginia, while placing the regimental flag upon the enemy's works, to become a candidate before the Republican County Convention for the nomination of County Treasurer, and Captain Brockway's response, tell the story of the important services and deserved standing of Captain B. among the commercial people of this city:

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 27, 1871.

To CAPT. JAMES W. BROCKWAY:

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, citizens of the County of Cook, and legal voters and taxpayers, knowing how gallantly you served our common country in her hour of deadly peril, until cruelly maimed you were driven back to civil life; and, remembering how, in spite of your disability, you have been faithfully in the service of your country at home, in a responsible and arduous position; and, implicitly relying upon your sterling honesty and incorruptible integrity; and firmly believing you to possess all the requisite qualifications for that responsible position, do hereby request and urge you to allow your name to be used as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Cook County before the Cook County Republican Convention.

We regard it as the imperative duty of every good citizen to scrutinize carefully the character of men who are to be entrusted with the management of public affairs, and to whom are to be committed important financial responsibilities, and it is solely because we esteem you fully competent, and your probity of character beyond question, that we join in this request.

Moreover, we consider it simple justice that those who have sacrificed everything but life and honor on the battle-field should be held in grateful remembrance by their fellow-citizens.

Potter Palmer,	John R. Walsh, Manager Western News Co.,
Allen & Mackey,	E. P. Hollister & Co.,
Spear & Crofoot,	Carson, Pirie & Co.,
C. Follansbee,	J. A. Smith & Co.,
W. P. Roche,	L. J. Colburn,
Sammons, Kile & Co.,	Hotchkiss, Palmer & Co.,
C. J. Pochman,	Giles, Bro. & Co.,
Merrill Kile,	Simpson, Norwell & Co.,
Walter S. Patrick,	F. Porter Thayer,
Benj. Lombard,	W. W. Kimball,
Mandell Bros.,	S. H. Nichols,
A. A. Libby & Co.,	J. Bauer & Co.,
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,	A. McNeill,
M. Gottfried,	K. K. Jones,
Geo. F. Kolbe,	A. G. Downs,
Thos. Robinson,	W. B. Keen & Cooke,
Tomlinson & Co.,	E. T. Lotter.

CALUMET, Cook County, Oct. 2, 1871.

Messrs. Potter Palmer, Allen & Mackey, Spear & Crofoot, C. Follansbee, Mandell Bros., M. Gottfried, Palmer, Fuller & Co., W. W. Kimball, J. Bauer & Co., K. K. Jones, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 27th ultimo, requesting that my name may be used before the Republican Convention for the nomination of County Treasurer. Coming, as it does, from so large and respectable a number of my fellow-citizens (many of you whose confidence and friendship is the growth of years), I cannot be insensible to the sympathy that inspired your letter. Thanking you, one and all, for this public manifestation of your confidence, I cheerfully accede to your request, and can only say that if nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to guard faithfully the interests committed to my care.

J. W. BROCKWAY.

BOOKBINDERS' STOCK.

Book-Binders AND BOX-MAKERS,

Before buying send for our prices or call and examine our stock of

LEATHER,
CLOTH,
THREAD,
MARBLE PAPER,
MOROCCO PAPER,
GLAZED PAPER,
LINING PAPER,
TAR BOARDS,
STRAW BOARDS,
GLUE, TOOLS,
MACHINERY, &c., &c.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Book-Binders' Furnishing Warehouse,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

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SHIRTS.
WILSON BROS.,
Washington-st., opposite Opera House, Chicago
FOURTH-ST.: Opera House, Cincinnati.

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FINE, MEDIUM, & COMMON FURNITURE.
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Published this Day:

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Sermons preached by Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.25.

This book contains twenty discourses preached to crowded audiences in Park-st. Church, and now issued a permanent form for the larger audience won to Mr. Murray by his "Adirondack Adventures" and "Music Hall Sermons." These sermons are not in the interest of any special sect or dogmas, but to set forth the fundamental ideas and sentiments of Christianity more luminously, and to infuse them more thoroughly into the life and thought of the present day.

II. Tennyson's Poems.

Handy Volume Edition. 1 vol. 18mo. Flexible Cloth. 75 cents.

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WEST SIDE—51 and 53 Ada-st. NORTH SIDE—318 and 320 Oldest.

SHADE TREES.

Park and Street Improvement.
Silver Maple, beautiful, fast grower, easily transplanted. Delivered on car at Normal, Ill.—[illegible]
1,000, 10 to 12 feet, $45. 10,000, $350.
1,000, 12 to 14 feet, $55. 10,000, $450.
1,000, 14 to 20 feet, $90. 10,000, $850.
Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill.

CORN HUSKS.

Corn Husks
By the pound, bale, or ton, at Bedding Store of A. S. ERMAY & CO., 120 Monroe-st.

VIOLIN STRINGS.

TO MUSIC DEALERS.
Only 50 to 60 bdls, well assorted, fresh, Violin Strings left to close out at once. Will sell the lot at $1 a bdl. [illegible] imported, $2.50 to $5 a bdl. Address E R, P. O. Box 74, Chicago.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
The Chicago Iron Bedstead Manufacturing Company [illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

MAPLEWOOD

Adjoining Old City Limits, 4 Miles from Court House, Only 15 Minutes' Ride.

Trains leave at almost all hours of the day; fare by commutation tickets, 6⅔c.; Omnibus line has been established, running from the corner of Clark and Madison-sts. to within one block of this property, thus giving frequent and easy access. Contractors are now at work sinking an Artesian Well, and have already reached a depth of 700 feet, and have obtained a flow of 300 gallons per minute of splendid water, clear as crystal, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. Large frontage on Fullerton-av., which is one of the finest streets in the city, having been laid out 100 feet wide. Appropriation has also been made for building a bridge on Diversey-av., the north line of this property. Parties purchasing these lots will avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property will be benefited by the city improvements, which are rapidly reaching this point, and will greatly increase its value. The land is high and dry, and is ornamented with evergreens and maples. Sidewalks have already been laid, and a number of fine residences have been erected. Humboldt Boulevard, which passes through this property, has been improved from Western-av. to Logan Square, and thence south to Fullerton-av.

Lots for sale on easy payments. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago.

A. R. WING & CO.,
85 Washington-st., Rooms 1 & 2.

IF YOU WANT THE PARTICULARS,

Get circulars at 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.; 191 Dearborn-st.; 238 Randolph-st. (up stairs); or 906 West Lake-st., concerning the GREAT AUCTION SALE of 78 choice lots, located at

NORWOOD PARK, AUSTIN, HYDE PARK.

The sale will begin at 3 o'clock p. m.
Wednesday, Oct. 11,
At our Salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st. It is a rare chance for speculation, or for purchasing a building spot.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FOR SALE.

SOUTH PARK LOTS

Corners of Fifty-third-st. and South Park, Calumet, Prairie and Indiana-avs.; on 7 years' time, at 7 per cent. The land is high and dry, and covered with large trees. This is the most beautiful property by far in the vicinity of the South Park, and the terms are easier than can be obtained elsewhere. Title perfect.

Also, 100x180 feet on N. W. corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-fourth-st.—a fine location—at a bargain.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FINE CHANCE FOR A HOME!

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—House 78 West Jackson-st., with the Lot; two-story and basement, bathroom, water, and gas. Only small cash payment required; the balance may be paid monthly, and spread over a number of years, or in any way to suit purchasers. C. H. BROOKE, 145 LaSalle-st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN

The two-story frame house, No. 187 Indiana-av., [illegible] lot, with coach house, &c.; and barn; for sale for a few days only, at [illegible] CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.'S, 135 Dearborn-st.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
"BARRETT'S"
FELT & COMPOSITION
ROOFING
Woollen Roofing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
AND
BUILDING PAPER,
A Substitute for Plastering.
Office, 124 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

WINDOW DRESS GOODS.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING YOUR
WINDOW SHADES,
DRAPERIES,
Lace Curtains, Cornices,
And all Goods Pertaining to Window Furnishing, at
Haskins & Wolcott's,
90 RANDOLPH-ST.

NECK WEAR.

THE
Stratford Bow
IS THE LATEST THING OUT IN
NECK WEAR.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
BROWNSON, HAYDEN & CO.,
34 & 36 Washington-st.

NEW BOOKS.

STAR STUDIES.
By E. COLBERT,
Of The Chicago Tribune.
Tells all that is known about Star Chemistry, and the conditions of existence on Planets and Stars.
120 pages, paper, 50 cents. By all Booksellers.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of the CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend (No. 23) of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand.
Oct. 3, 1871. S. P. WALKER, Sec'y.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM & SON are now at 73 South Dearborn-st., with stock of Carriages, Landaus, Chariots, Buggies, &c.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Chicago city property. [illegible]
MEAD & COE,
[illegible] Washington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holiday Goods
AT WHOLESALE.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
46 & 48 Lake-st., Chicago,
CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF
French, Bohemian, German, and English
FANCY GOODS,
French China,
Dinner, Tea & Toilet Sets,
Bohemian Glassware,
Parian Statuettes,
Figures, Groups & Busts,
Bureau Sets, Colognes,
Vases, Lava Goods, &c.
DEALERS IN
SILVER-PLATED GOODS
Of Every Description,
WHICH WE OFFER AT
New York Prices.

TERRA COTTA.

WHAT IS
Terra Cotta?
It is the BEST, MOST DURABLE, and CHEAPEST Material now in use for
WINDOW CAPS,
CORNICES,
AND OTHER
Architectural Ornamentation!
Whether for EXTERIOR or INTERIOR FINISH.
We also manufacture an elegant assortment of
VASES, FOUNTAINS, STATUARY, &C.
For lawn, garden, or parlor use.
Office, 218 Wabash-av., Chicago.
S. E. BARRETT, President. S. E. LORING, Treas.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

REMOVAL.
Richards,
Crumbaugh
& Shaw
Are now at 72 and 74 WABASH-AV., with a larger stock and greater variety of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Than ever before.
Call for Bargains.

DISINFECTANT.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT,
BROMO CHLORALUM!
Non-Poisonous, Odorless.
Powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant; Entirely Harmless and Safe; Arrests and Prevents Putrefaction and Contagion.
Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, hospitals, schools, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor houses, on ships, steamboats, and in tenement houses, markets, for water closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, &c. A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, &c. Prepared only by
TILDEN & CO. 176 William-st. N. Y.

SAFES.

A Large Stock of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
SAFES,
PRICES LOW,
AT
HARNS' SAFE MANUFACTORY,
60 & 62 South Canal-st.

WEATHER STRIP.

Get the Best or None.
The Invisible Weather Strip, so extensively applied in New York and other Eastern cities, is now offered to the citizens of Chicago.
It is invisible when applied.
Proof against wind, rain, or dust.
Never in the way and always effective.
Will last as long as the house.
My customers, or others desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to examine this strip before purchasing another. [illegible] T. BAST, Carpenter and Jobber, [illegible] West Whitesst. [illegible] Sole Agent for Chicago.

CUNDURANGO.

CUNDURANGO!
THE WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR
CANCER, SYPHILIS, SCROFULA, ULCERS, AND OTHER CHRONIC BLOOD DISEASES.
Dr. P. T. KEENE, having just returned from Ecuador, and brought with him a quantity of the genuine Cundurango Bark, secured through the official recommendation and assistance of His Excellency the President of Ecuador, and the government of that Republic, we are prepared to fill orders for it to a limited extent, and at a price about one-fourth of that which the cost of the first very small supply compelled us to charge.
A spurious article is now advertised and sold as Cundurango. We have, at a considerable expense, and with the co-operation of the authorities, [illegible] the province where the plant grows, we direct the channel for our supply so to insure that none but the genuine article is used [illegible]
BLISS, KEENE & CO.
[illegible]
D. W. Bliss, M. D., Washington; [illegible] M. D., New York; P. T. Keene, M. D., New York.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
(Established 1854—burnt and rebuilt in 1868),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Stores and Basements in the new Scammon Block Building, Nos. 78, 80 and 82 Fifth-av. [illegible] Apply to W. H. SAMPSON, Real Estate and Home Renting Agency, Room 4 Bryan Block, 161 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP.
The store and basement in the new marble-front building, No. 107 Madison-st. [illegible] Also, the second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, either separately or together.
YOUNG & TRASEY, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

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$5 PACKAGES
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TO EXCHANGE FOR
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NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
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GREAT FIRE, FIRE.
FOR SALE,
U. S. Clothing,
Slightly Damaged,
Consisting of U. S. Overcoats, Pants, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Blue Sack Coats, Woollen and Rubber Blankets, Boots and Shoes, and a great variety of other stores, at
GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,
190 and 192 Washington-st.,
CHICAGO, - - - ILL.
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THE NATIONAL
COFFEE POT!
32,000 Families in the United States use them.
155,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!
It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.
Manufactured exclusively by the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
FOR WHOLESALE AT FRANK STURGES & CO.
And for sale by the trade everywhere.
NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,
CHICAGO.

BANKING.

DRY GOODS BANK.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - New York.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
WM. P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. F. HOGEMAN, Cashier.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!
But the Diamond Spectacles Will Preserve It.
[illegible]
W. M. & J. H. MAYO, 15 [illegible], Jewelers and Opticians, [illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,
Sailing from New York [illegible] WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, for
QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW,
CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, SIBERIA, RUSSIA, BATAVIA.
[illegible]
E. DOWN, General Western Agent.

Inman Line
MAIL STEAMERS,
Carrying the British and United States Mail,
STEAM SEMI-WEEKLY.
[illegible]

CANNED ROAST BEEF.

THE NEW YORK AND TEXAS BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY
[illegible]
Canned Roast Beef,
[illegible]
IT IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED.
[illegible]
GEO. H. MUNROE, President and Treasurer, office of the Company, 86 Water-st., New York City. [illegible] & CO., 67 [illegible] Lake and Randolph-sts., Sole Agents for Chicago.

CHOPPED, OR FIN-MEAT.

[illegible]

CITY NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, } Office of County Clerk, Oct. 4, 1871. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!
The Great Soothing Remedy.
MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP.
[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
[illegible]

VICTOR SCALES.
[illegible]

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Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
M. C. EAMES, City Circulator.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention of this State have brought out a candidate for Congressman-at-Large who will undoubtedly infuse some spirit into the campaign. Mr. Hayes is a good public speaker, a man of estimable character, an indefatigable worker, and an intense partisan. We are not sorry to see such a candidate in the field, for we prefer that the campaign should be lively, and that the Democracy should be beaten with their best man rather than with their worst. For we presume that the party managers do not expect to overcome the large adverse majority against them, in the face of their declining fortunes in all other parts of the country. General Beveridge will be elected by as large a majority, in proportion to the total vote cast, as General Logan received one year ago.

In remarkable contrast to the vivacity of the candidate is the ponderous platform adopted by the convention. Never was there so great and useless an expenditure of wind since Eolus blew his bellows against the pious Trojans. The Committee on Platform reported two preambles and eighteen resolutions, several of which are of portentous length in themselves. To this crevasse of words three more resolutions were added by volunteer contributors, so that the entire platform consists of two "whereases" and twenty-one resolves. It is an unmerited infliction on the honest taxpayer to compel him to read this platform. It is the bounden duty of an editor to spare him the necessity of doing so.

The first resolution declares that the Democratic party is the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, that it believes now what Jefferson believed then, and that it has now no new principle to put forward or advocate. This, if true, sets the party back about seventy-five years.

The second denounces General Grant as the coming despot, whose *coup d'etat* is soon to be executed; after which the people (who fought four years to emancipate the negroes) will themselves become slaves.

The third is a repetition of the first and second, objectionable on the score of verbosity rather than of principle.

The fourth resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party of the State of Illinois regard the constitution, with its amendments, as the supreme law of the Union, to be respected and obeyed in all its parts, and, the political distinctions founded on race and color being now abolished, we pledge ourselves, in the future as in the past, to maintain, at all times, the constitutional rights and franchises of all men, without regard to previous condition."

The Democrats of Illinois, therefore, pledge themselves to maintain the constitutional rights and franchises of the colored men in the future, *as in the past*. We understand this to mean that, as the rights and franchises of the colored men were not "constitutional" prior to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, they could not be effectively maintained by the Democratic party; but now that all obstacles of a constitutional nature have been removed, the Democratic party will constitute a bulwark of defence for the negro henceforth, world without end. Well, this is a good thing. We shall not pretend that it is not a good thing. But we apprehend that the people will trust the defence of these rights and franchises to the party which fought for them, rather than to the one which fought against them.

The next six resolutions relate to the tariff, and there we discuss in another place. They go to show that the Democratic party would like to do something for the country if it only knew how.

The eleventh resolution declares that the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government are coordinate in their powers, and that the independence of each should be sacredly maintained. Few people will be found to dispute No. 11.

The twelfth resolution declares in favor of a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable moment. This is the best resolution in the series. We endorse it heartily.

The thirteenth resolution calls for general amnesty. As the Republican State Convention passed a similar resolution, quite as emphatic, there is no room for an issue on this subject.

No. 14 asserts the right of expatriation—that is, the right of every person to change his residence and thereupon renounce his allegiance to the government of his nativity. Upon this subject both parties are agreed.

No. 15 declares that labor is the source of all wealth; and then follow a long string of words which may be interpreted to favor the Eight-Hour law, as it now stands on the statute book. If this is not the meaning of the fifteenth resolve, we confess our inability to understand it.

The sixteenth declaration of Jeffersonian Democracy requires the passage of laws for the better protection of coal miners.

The seventeenth opposes the further granting of public lands as subsidies to railways—a very proper resolve.

The eighteenth resolution contains all that is left of the Pendletonian heresy of paying the bonds in greenbacks, being a faint suggestion that the public creditors should not receive any more money than was agreed to be paid to them. The Democracy of Illinois are to be congratulated on the progress they have made toward the light on this subject.

The nineteenth is a general bias against corruption, and in favor of economy in public expenditures.

The twentieth is a volunteer contribution from Mr. Samuel Ashton. It resembles the last preceding resolution, but includes "Tammany Hall" in the list of corrupt things which the Democracy ought to abstain from.

The twenty-first calls for the establishment of a Department of Labor as one of the branches of the National Government; "whose functions shall be the promotion of the material and social interests and welfare of all classes of producers of our country." Inasmuch as all persons are producers except the small number who live exclusively on the interest of accumulated capital, and the still smaller number who live exclusively by speculation; and since it is the sole function of the government, in all its departments, to promote the interests and welfare of producers, it is difficult to see how those interests are to be helped by the creation of a new department, and the payment of salaries to a new set of officers to carry it on. The resolution is the product of sheer demagogism.

Such are the present beliefs of the Jeffersonian Democracy of 1780, who have no new principles to put forward or advocate. They are rather longer than the Declaration of Independence, and not quite so good. Still, they embrace a few valuable ideas, and to these we have endeavored to do justice in our running comment. They will not enable the Democracy to carry the State, because the people will not trust a party which, they believe, gave its votes for slavery and its sympathies to the rebellion during the late civil war.

It does not clearly appear at the present writing whether the Democratic Convention of New York admitted the anti-Tammany delegates from New York city or not. They were allowed to state their claims through Mr. Ottendorfer, of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, Mr. [illegible], and Mr. Charles O'Conor; [illegible] the delegates, but we have no positive assurance as yet that they were admitted.

It is needless to say that upon this point hangs the future complicity of the Democratic party of the State of New York with the Tammany frauds. Merely excluding Tammany and the opponents of Tammany will not do. That is the old song of "Good Lord, good devil." The Democratic party *are* responsible for the Tammany thefts until they kick the thieves down stairs and give their places to honest men.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE TARIFF.

The Democratic State Convention, held at Springfield on Wednesday, adopted no less than six resolutions on the tariff question—making a greater bulk than the entire platform of the Republican State Convention. These resolutions are as follows:

THE PROPER KIND OF TARIFF.

1. *Resolved*, That taxes should be levied solely for the support of the government and the maintenance of its credit, and that the imposition of taxes, having for their object the transfer of capital from one class, section, or individual, to another, without the consent of the owners, is unjust, delusive, impolitic, and opposed to all the principles of republican government.

2. *Resolved*, That commerce, trade, and industry are founded upon the mutual exchange of services among men, and that whatever operates to cripple or obstruct such exchange can only be productive of loss to the whole community.

IMPROPER KIND OF TARIFF.

3. *Resolved*, That the present tariff has destroyed the ship-building industry and almost annihilated the foreign commercial marine of the United States; that it has prostrated the construction, along our lakes and rivers, of iron vessels, with increased carrying capacity, in proportion to tonnage and draft of water, with greater durability and diminished outlay for repairs and insurance—all of which tend to materially cheapen the transport of products; that while this tariff is unnecessarily increasing the profits of the iron producer, it is crippling the ship-building and ship-owning interests of the great lakes and rivers, so that, as respects competition with our Canadian rivals, those interests are placed by the General Government at a great disadvantage, and this in the face of the most abundant natural resources for ship-building and navigation.

4. *Resolved*, That to the same unwise policy is chargeable, in a large degree, the heavy cost of railroad transportation, the cost of such transportation being always in proportion to the cost of iron; and that it is idle for the Western farmer, notwithstanding his superior advantages of soil and climate, to expect to compete with agriculturalists in other parts of the world, when his products are conveyed to market over rails which cost 70 per cent more than they cost elsewhere.

ONLY A FEW ARTICLES TO BE TAXED.

5. *Resolved*, That our system of taxation should be readjusted and simplified, with a view of raising the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles, to the end that the cost of collection may be reduced and a fruitful source of corruption removed.

AGAINST ALL TARIFFS AND IN FAVOR OF TAXING EVERYTHING.

6. *Resolved*, That all taxes or tariffs levied for protection constitute robbery; that experience has shown that the revenue raised by a tariff is most unequal in its nature, most burdensome in cost, and most productive of evasion and crime; and, therefore, we declare, as a correct principle of democratic government, that we are in favor of full and absolute free trade with all nations; that all Custom Houses and Federal tax officers should be abolished, and that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff should be dispensed with and Federal taxes of all kinds be collected in the same manner and by the same means as State and county taxes are now collected in the several States, as soon as the Constitution of the United States can be so amended that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to wealth, instead of population.

Resolutions 1 and 2 describe the true purposes for which a tariff should be imposed. Resolutions 3 and 4 describe a tariff which is unjust and oppressive. Resolution 5 declares that the true system of taxation is to raise the necessary amount of revenue from the smallest number of articles. Resolution No. 6 proposes to abolish all tariffs, and to amend the constitution so as to collect revenue from the greatest possible number of articles. The fact is plain that only a very few members of the convention had any idea of what they were voting or talking about. They understood that the Democratic party was opposed to protection, and in favor of a tariff for revenue; but what the precise difference between the two was, or which was which, they had scarcely any conception. The first five resolutions reported by Mr. Hoyne, taken as a whole, despite their verbosity, were tolerably consistent, and expressed a definite idea. But then Mr. Merritt proposed his resolution in favor of abolishing all tariffs and all Federal taxes, and requiring that national revenue should be collected by requisitions on the States, which the latter might comply with or not at their pleasure. This was insisted on by those delegates who, without understanding the resolution one way or the other, apparently had an idea that it somehow abolished taxes altogether. In vain was it pointed out that this form of taxation was prohibited by the constitution; the majority of the delegates stood by Merritt, and, at last, the difficulty was got over by adding to the resolution "As soon as the constitution can be amended." To the great disgust of the few delegates who had any knowledge on the subject this resolution was tacked on to the platform, making the whole the most ridiculous muddle. What is a Democrat to vote for? A revenue tariff? That the Merritt resolution declares to be "unequal, burdensome, and productive of crime." Not voting for that, he is to vote for the Seventeenth Amendment, which is to authorize the United States to collect its revenue by direct taxation on the farms, town lots, buildings, barns, fences, horses, cows, wagons, drays, hogs, sheep, oxen, chickens, eggs, household furniture, clothing, tools, implements, and other property, real, personal, and mixed, of the people of every school district in Illinois. That is what the Democratic Convention have resolved to vote for hereafter.

Of all the delusions which the Democratic party of late years has attempted to impose upon the public this of collecting the national revenue by requisitions on the States exhibits the greatest disregard of popular intelligence. That plan was once tried. The first form of government was founded upon that theory. All national tariffs and Custom Houses were prohibited: free trade, as Merritt understands it, was established, and the government apportioned its necessary revenue among the States. But the States would not pay the tax; they would not levy it upon their people, or, if levied, it was never collected, and the government was a mere paper organization without money, credit, revenue, or authority. The present constitution was the result of the failure of that system of taxation, and the first thing that was written in the new constitution was an authority to "levy and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises," and to prohibit any State from levying any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except by the consent of Congress, and then only for the use of the United States. In addition to this the United States were authorized to apportion direct taxation according to population.

All experience has shown that direct taxation by the Federal Government must be a failure under our system of State governments. Even the war tax of 1862 was not paid by all the States; several of them owe large balances to this day; others offset their taxes by old claims, and in others no tax whatever was collected. In some States the United States Government resorted to the expedient of seizing private property and selling it for the taxes—a most unjust proceeding, because, if the property was liable at all, it was only liable for its proportionate share of the tax. If in nine years the Federal Government has been able to collect only 75 per cent of the direct tax levied for war purposes, and a large portion of this only by allowing old debts and claims, how long would it be in getting its regular revenues? It was to protect the government from any such contingency, and to clothe it with full powers and resources independent of any State, that led to the adoption of the constitution. During the whole time of the Confederation not one State paid its full quota of taxation, or made any effort to do so, and several never paid any part thereof. The process was the simple one of non-action, and this was protected by the Democratic cry, "you can't coerce a State." The Illinois Democratic platform, therefore, proposes to go back to 1783, and restore the old Confederation system, whereby the National Government could only derive revenue by assessments on the States, which the States were at liberty to pay or not. Is that a return to Jeffersonian and Madisonian Democracy? Is it anything more than an exhibition of blundering ignorance; and a confession that the Democratic party, in what it says and does relating to the tariff, is all at sea?

The statement that the Republicans of New York had nominated the notorious New York Barnard as Justice of the Supreme Court of that State proves to be a mistake. The person nominated is Judge Joseph F. Barnard, a gentleman of [illegible] distinguished for his integrity as the other Barnard is for the want of it. Judge Joseph F. Barnard is of the Second District, and resides at Poughkeepsie. He is a Democrat, but nevertheless respected by all parties.

Mayor Hall, of New York, on the occasion of his arrest, made a grand flourish before the magistrate, waived examination, and tendered bail. He spoke of his innocence of having pocketed a dollar of public money, and claimed that a judicial examination would disclose his purity. There is no allegation that Mayor Hall has been made rich by the frauds; it may be admitted that he is as impecunious now as he was when he entered office, but that does not in any way relieve him of the guilt with which he is charged. He was Mayor of the city, entrusted with the duty of approving or disapproving claims upon the City Treasury. No money could be had without his signature. That signature he attached to vast numbers of bills which upon their face were plainly fraudulent. It makes no difference to the tax-payers whether he consented to the fraud for his own gains or for the gain of others. In either case the robbery of the public was the same. In his case his misconduct was official as well as personal. The watchman who admits the burglars is not the less criminal because he does not share in the spoils. The turpitude in his case consists of his signing orders for the payment of money to persons who had no lawful claim thereto. To that act he pleads guilty, and it is no extenuation of his offence that his accomplices obtained his cooperation without being compelled to share the spoils with him. If it proves anything, it is that, for the mere sake of holding the office of Mayor, he was willing to commit any act required of him by those to whom he was indebted for the place.

It is reported that several of the departments of the Federal Government are busy preparing statements to show that competitive examinations of candidates for positions in the public service are a delusion and a snare; that they result in the preferment of those who have plenty of book-learning and the defeat of those who know only business, and cherish a business-like contempt for arithmetic and geography.

Now the answer to this is—

First. That competitive examinations are the smallest feature of the reform proposed, the essential point being to stop members of Congress and other politicians from turning good men out of their places merely to make a place for some favorite of theirs;

Second. That if the heads of departments cannot devise a competitive or other test which will enable them to measure the general "smartness" and adeptedness of candidates, as well as their proficiency in the rule of three, they had better go from the head of their department to the tail of the same as soon as possible; and

Third. That the "smartness" which is supposed to distinguish the political clerk, cashier, or what-not of the government, is, under the existing system, made to tell quite as often to the detriment of the government (and in favor of the smart fellow's pocket) as *vice versa*.

We mentioned, a day or two since, a circumstance which seemed to indicate the near approach of the millennium. The portents are still multiplying. At one end of the country we see the Mayor of New York, who holds the centre of the charmed circle of Tammany, dragged thence and carried before a Police Magistrate to answer for his misdeeds. At the other extremity we behold the Monarch of Mormondom indicted by a grand jury for crimes which he has practised with impunity these twenty years, and pleading sick, like the baffled Shylock, as a means of escape from immediate durance. When the Khan of Texas is hauled up and placed under the ban of a perpetual injunction, it will be proper for all political parties, including the labor reformers, and the liquor prohibitionists, and woman suffragists of Massachusetts to get their ascension robes in order.

The latest advices from Salt Lake assure us that "everything is quiet; no excitement whatever, and none anticipated." It is further announced that Brigham's newspaper organ is daily stirring up the people to rebellion, and threatening to pay "with interest," the rascally Judges and jurors who persecute the Saints for their crimes; that it threatens retribution upon their children, even to the third and fourth generation; that the boss Mormon pronounces the United States Judges "fools"; that arrests are becoming frequent and troops filling up their artillery-boxes. Still, as before mentioned, "there is no excitement."

Our suave neighbor, the *Times*, desiring to say something sweet for the Wisconsin Democrats a few weeks ago, complimented them upon the number of bad things which they had left out of their platform. It cannot say as much for Mr. Hoyne and his colaborers at Springfield. There certainly is nothing in the heavens above, or the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, which they have *left out* of their platform. It should be called "Cosmos;" and will probably be about as intelligible to the mass of the party as the writings of Humboldt.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Bureau County sold during the last year $130,000 worth of horses.

—The Elgin insane asylum will be opened the last of November.

IOWA.

A wounded man was found in the streets of Mt. Pleasant a few nights ago, and, when picked up, declared that he had been robbed of $4,300. He was a stranger by the name of Miller. The *Journal* gives his statement for what it is worth.

—A 9-year-old boy in Iowa City recently fell on an open knife, which divided the jugular-vein. The blood spurted forth, when the boy's mother, with great presence of mind, caught the severed vein in her hand, and held it two hours, until a surgeon could arrive. The latter mended the break, and the boy is recovering.

—The Osage *Press* says: "Wednesday morning, as Mrs. Pierce was preparing some eggs to be used in cakes, she was somewhat surprised, upon breaking the second one into a teacup, when she saw the contents. There were several large pieces of liver, looking as though they had been cut up in square pieces and fed to the hen, which were snugly encompassed in one end of the egg. The question is: How did those pieces of liver come to be in the egg? The egg was perfectly sound and fresh."

WISCONSIN.

The Berlin *Courant* says: "The frost last Wednesday night made sad havoc with the cranberries not harvested. We hear of one firm who estimate their loss at $15,000. Most of the small growers had their crops secured. Cranberry marshes in this vicinity have doubled in value since the 1st of September, and are still advancing."

—A gentleman, who has resided in the southern portion of Wisconsin since its first settlement, gives it as his opinion that the ground has not been so dry at this season in twenty years as it is at the present time. The Janesville *Gazette* says that the severity of the recent drought scarcely has no equal in the history of that locality. Fall plowing is an impossibility.

INDIANA.

A three-foot snake was captured in the Opera House at Terre Haute, last Sunday evening.

—John Thompson, of Paris, Ill., who is in Terre Haute, proposes, for the small consideration of $300, to lift a walnut log twelve feet long and three feet thick.

MICHIGAN.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* of the 14th says: "The mother of J. C. Brewster, surveyor and engineer on the G. R. & S. Railroad, a lady about 75 years old, who has been afflicted with a cancer for some time, and who was pronounced by the physicians of the city to be incurable, has lately been using cundurango, and is said to be improving in health very fast. The cancer is healing, her strength is returning, and the prospect is that she will ultimately recover entirely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Each fire-alarm costs New York city $5,000.

—Steam omnibuses have been introduced into Paris.

—A Massachusetts psychologist has mesmerized an inebriate out of his appetite for liquor.

—Seven women have entire charge of as many lighthouses on the Atlantic coast.

—The best preventive against the rusting of iron and steel tools is a thin coat of crude lubricating petroleum.

—A German chemist says that a man would die in twenty-two days if forced to live on bread alone.

—A recent feature of a Kalkreuthed under English teachers was the acting of one of Shakespeare's plays.

—Any hard steel tool, says the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, will cut glass with facility when kept freely wet with camphor dissolved in turpentine.

—At Harrowgate, England, on the 2d inst., a magnificent set of baths, erected at a cost of £30,000, was opened with appropriate ceremony.

—Shooting with bows and arrows is now the popular amusement and exercise among New York ladies.

—A Virginia gentleman challenged an opponent to pistols, the other day, over a disputed point of croquet. The point was established, the challenged party being killed.

—A complete survey of the Tennessee River has been made. The estimated cost of the proposed improvement will be $4,000,000, which, when completed, will make the river navigable a distance of 600 miles from its mouth.

—There is in Columbus, Ga., a branch of a society called Theophilanthropists, whose motto is: "Any [illegible]

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system of religion that shocks the mind of a child cannot be a true system; the world is my country and to do good is my religion."

—The Paris *Monde* states that since the French Revolution—that is eighty years ago—there have been 169 laws regarding the press—one every six months, on an average; and the series does not seem to have come to an end yet.

—A curious incident took place in the panic caused by the blowing-up of the Greek steamer Eunomia, recently, with a bridal party on board. The bridegroom rushed into a cabin, from amid the smoke of which he carried off what he believed was his bride, and plunged with her into the water. On being picked up by a boat he found, however, that he had rescued from death a young lady of Athens, and he returned to the steamer to find his wife burned to death.

—The largest magnet in the world, recently manufactured by Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, Connecticut, produced some inconvenient developments during early experiments therewith. It was found that the magnetism induced in the coils was sufficiently powerful to seriously affect the movements of the watches worn upon the persons of those having them in charge. A very valuable one carried by Prof. Norton was rendered useless from this cause, and those of other gentlemen were more or less affected, according to their proximity to the magnet while the experiments were in progress.

—The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* is responsible for the following story: "It may seem something of a wonder to know how long a pigeon can live without water, food, or sustenance of any sort. A case came under our notice yesterday. A gentleman had occasion to close a room seven weeks ago Sunday, and there has not been a ray of light admitted in any portion of it since that time until yesterday, when, upon opening the room, a pigeon flew out, and attempted to light on the roof of a neighboring building, but fell a little short. This bird was accidentally confined in the room the space of time named, and, although it seems almost incredulous it should live so long, nevertheless there is no room for doubt that such is the fact."

—The Chinese are now studying navigation with all the energy and main. At the various imperial arsenals throughout the empire native pupils have lately been instructed in this branch of knowledge, and, for the first time in the history of China, one of her sons has successfully passed his examination of competency as second mate. It is also now proposed to establish a system of examinations at the different government schools, in Western learning, in order that those who most distinguish themselves may be sent to Europe to complete their education.

—The San Francisco *Alta*, referring to irrigation prospects, says: "The immense and rich placers south of the American River, which have been neglected per force in the past ten years for want of the necessary water, will soon be brought into activity by means of the extensive works of the Excelsior Ditch and Mining Company, which, operating with large English capital, proposes to utilize the waters of the South Fork of the American River, and make them subservient to the wants of the cement and gravel claims, which are practically exhaustless. The report of the French Imperial Engineer on the extent and value of those washings, was to the effect that they could supply $10,000,000 per annum for 500 years, an estimate which leaves a large margin for the present generation to operate in. Those immense fields have been hitherto valueless, for want of the water which is now to be supplied to them freely, and property in those sections, particularly in and around Placerville, has risen in value by anticipation."

PERSONAL.

General Robert Anderson, on inquiry, is found to be on the retired list as a Brigadier General, by which he receives $4,125 per annum.

—Lord Dudley owns Her Majesty's Theatre in London, and has kept it closed for years because no one will give him the rent he asks for it.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Sweet, of Chatauqua County, New York, have been married seventy-one years, and raised a family of eleven children, all of whom are married and living.

—The Canadian *Bookseller* says that Professor Goldwin Smith has undertaken the editorship of a new magazine which will soon be started in the Dominion.

—A Mrs Nichols, of Plaistow, N. H., has been presented with an elegant gold watch and chain as a recognition of the fact that she is a "model Christian woman."

—Moses A. Dow pays the largest individual tax in Charlestown, Mass., the figure being $7,700 this year. He made his money in the *Waverly Magazine*.

—General W. D. Thomas, of Philadelphia, has a steam flouring mill that grinds $1,300,000 bushels of grain a year, or 1,300 barrels of flour a day—the largest mill in the world.

—Voltaire, in conversation with Gretry, the musician, while speaking of fame, said, "Oh, I'd give a hundred years of immortality for a good digestion, any time."

—So much fun has been made of Horace Greeley as a farmer that the Louisville *Courier* proposes that "base ball shall be abolished, and Greeley proclaimed the national game."

—Dicky Tillery, a 12-year old, of Edgecombe County, N. C., is delivering lectures in the hall of the House of Representatives at Raleigh. He is said to be quite an orator.

—The monument to Commodore Matthew C. Perry, the gift of August Belmont to the city of New York, is now completed, and will soon be put in its place. Its cost was $25,000.

—Shirley House, Croydon, near London, has been taken as a residence for the ex-Emperor Napoleon. The house, formerly that of Lord Eldon, is large and handsome and occupies a retired situation, surrounded by beautiful grounds.

—E. D. Baker, formerly editor of Sandy Hill (New York) *Herald*, publishes the statement that he was permanently cured of asthma of many years' standing by the use of equal parts of pulverized saltpetre and sugar, burned in his room.

—There is a gambler on the Western waters so expert at card-playing that it is immaterial with him whether his play with his eyes open or his eyes blindfolded. It may sound nonsensical to say that this genius, by constantly sandpapering the tips of the fingers of his left hand, has acquired a sense of touch so delicate that he can actually feel the spots and trace the outlines of the figures on the cards; but this has been demonstrated on several occasions by the player naming the faces of every card in the pack, after he had not only been blindfolded, but the cards placed behind his back. The name of this genius is Colonel C. Stalnier, and he hails from New Orleans.

POLITICAL.

The recent election cost San Francisco $35,000, and a loud demand is made for reform; the evil lying principally in the defects of the Registry act. The cost to the city of the coming Judiciary election is estimated at $15,000.

—The following unique statement appears in the Dunkirk (N. Y.) *Journal*: "The announcement of the name by the Hon. O. S. Winans, as an independent candidate for the Assembly from this district, shows that he has more confidence in the people he has represented at Albany during the two Legislative terms than he has in the 'Rings' by which political nominations are frequently made. We place his name in the appropriate column with the candidates nominated, and have no doubt he will receive such consideration from an enlightened and honorable constituency as his fearless and liberal course in the Legislature during the past two years, and local interests of this district, which he has heretofore so signally guarded and enhanced, shall merit and demand."

—The Hon. Ben. Hill, of Georgia, has printed a letter to the members of the General Assembly of that State, in which, in the following language, he advises them to fall into the "New Departure": "While, on the one hand, it is necessary for me to say I would not, under any circumstances, advise our people to become consenting parties to the adoption of measures dishonoring to them; so, on the other hand, I can never counsel continued opposition to measures adopted and facts accomplished as declared by the constituted authorities of the government, and as submitted to by the people; especially when such opposition cannot change results, and will be regarded as manifest ing a fretful spite inimical to the government, weakening to our friends, and which is always the occasion and the excuse for continued oppressions upon ourselves."

Products of France.

France, with an area of 132,000,000 acres (less area than Texas, 154,000,000 acres) produced, in 1868, 350,000,000 bushels of wheat; the United States in the same year produced but 240,000,000 bushels. In 1867 we exported $9,000,000 worth of wheat to England, while France exported $11,000,000 of butter alone to spread upon it; or more butter in money value than all our breadstuffs together.

France produced 230,000,000 bushels of oats, against 170,000,000 for the United States; 70,000,000 bushels rye, against our 20,000,000; 60,000,000 bushels barley, against our 12,000,000; and 32,000,000 bushels buckwheat, against our 12,000,000. And, though her grazing area and nature is so limited in comparison with ours, she had 4,000,000 horses and mules, against our 4,250,000; 12,000,000 of cattle, to our 13,000,000; and 30,000,000 sheep, to our 24,000,000. We regard the smaller agricultural industries of this country as of little value, and not deserving serious attention; but France exported to England alone, in 1866, as much in value of eggs as we did of bacon and ham to all the world. France has a territory that divides but 3½ acres to each inhabitant, while ours divides more than 50.

In all her industries, in fact, France proves more than a match for us, as well as in agriculture. We beat her in cotton and tobacco; and there we rest. For the year 1868 her imports were $679,000,000, and her exports $551,000,000; while, for the same year, the imports of the United States were $281,000,000, and the exports $441,000,000, of which $72,000,000 was gold and silver, and $163,000,000 cotton; and, as France exported neither of these, there were really but $206,000,000 left to represent the whole product of our agricultural and manufacturing industry for export, against the $551,000,000 which represents the exports of France. Two-fifths of the population reside in the cities and three-fifths in the country, and more than ¾ of the people own the houses they occupy, and ¾ of the entire area is under yearly cultivation.

This is because of that minute subdivision of land which gives so many freeholds to the people, and makes the once vast idle estates of the nobles and clergy forever impossible. The law rigidly divides all patrimonies equally among children, so that there are now over 5,000,000 farms in France of ten acres, and less, area. France has a population of 38,000,000, and that of the United States is about the same. Who can question the ability of the first nation in Europe, industrially considered, to rise triumphant from its recent military reverses, and resume her former place and influence among the nations?

New Tariff of Railway Passenger Fares.

The following table shows the rates of fares between the principal places, according to the new tariff fixed by the Railroad Ticket Agents' Convention at Philadelphia last week:

	Boston.	N. Y.	Phila.	Balt.
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Memphis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Col	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LONDON.

Grant's History of British Newspapers.

Dickens, Disraeli, Lamb, and Coleridge as Journalists.

Sketches of the Times, News, Standard, and Other Dailies.

The Weeklies.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. James Grant, who for many years edited the *Morning Advertiser*, has published two volumes entitled "The Newspaper Press; the origin, progress, and present position," and early sheets of the work have come into my hands. The volumes are exclusively devoted to a historical view of the past newspaper press of London, and to sketches of the existing daily, tri-weekly, and bi-weekly journals. The weekly papers of London, and the provincial press will form the subject of another volume, and it is Mr. Grant's intention to issue yet a fourth embracing the Continental, the American and the Colonial newspaper press.

The chapters on the past metropolitan press contain some curious details as to the early career of Charles Dickens. Mr. Grant was editor in 1836 of the *Monthly Magazine*, in which the "Sketches by Boz" appeared. Just before Grant became editor Dickens had written to his predecessor to the effect that as he (Dickens) had hitherto given all his contributions signed "Boz" gratuitously, he would be glad, if the editor thought his "Sketches" worthy of any small remuneration, as otherwise he would be obliged to discontinue them, because he was going very soon to get married, and, therefore, should be subjected to more expenses than when living alone. Dickens offered a continuation of his "Sketches" for eight guineas a sheet. In little more than six months from that date he could have got 100 guineas per sheet of 16 pages from the proprietors of the leading periodicals. At that time Dickens was not only unknown to fame, but his name was not even generally known among the reporters in the gallery of the House of Commons, though nightly meeting them in the discharge of his professional duties. For the first five months Pickwick was a signal failure, and when Seymour, the artist, died, the question was debated by the publishers whether they ought not to discontinue it. But Sam Weller turned the tide. It was understood at the time that the publishers, Chapman & Hall, made a clear profit of £20,000 by the sale of the "Pickwick Papers," after paying the author nearly £4,000.

One of the "past metropolitan daily papers" is the *Representative*, started in 1826, by Murray, the publisher, and edited by Mr. Disraeli. The offices of this journal were fitted up in a state of splendor without parallel. The reception room especially—the visitors to which were expected to be mostly of the aristocracy, was furnished in a gorgeous style. It was expected that Mr. Disraeli would encourage Mr. Murray's aristocratic friends to make frequent calls, by according to them a courteous reception; "but," says Mr. Grant, "Mr. Disraeli did not then, any more than he does now, or did at any intervening period of his history, enjoy any remarkable reputation for affability of manners." The reception-room of the *Representative* was but little visited, and this led to a coolness between the proprietor and editor. The paper never had a circulation worthy the name, while the advertisements were few and unprofitable. The *Representative* expired after a feeble and unhappy existence of six months, the loss to Mr. Murray, according to Mr. Grant's estimate, being £15,000. It is mistakenly believed that this was the first journal with which Mr Disraeli was connected. Some few years before, when he had not much exceeded his majority, and while his "Vivian Grey" was before the public, he had a journal of his own called the *Star Chamber*, which consisted of an uncompromising denunciation of what he regarded as the vices and follies of fashionable society, mingled with unsparing severity in his notices of some of the leading works of the day. Mr. Cyrus Redding used to say that Mr. Disraeli gave an eulogistic review in this publication of Vivian Grey. The *Star Chamber* never excited the slightest interest, and never had any circulation. It died when it reached the end of the second volume.

COLERIDGE AND THE MORNING POST.

Mr. Grant dwells at some length on the connection of the poet Coleridge with the *Morning Post*. In his Table Talk, Coleridge states that in one year he raised the sale of the *Post* to 7,000 a day, but Mr. Grant points out that this is a great exaggeration. No morning paper ever attained a circulation of upward of even 5,000 copies for many years afterward. The *Morning Post* never had a circulation, according to him, exceeding at the highest 4,500 copies, from its commencement, in 1772, to the present day.

CHARLES LAMB.

Charles Lamb wrote also for the *Post*, receiving sixpence for each paragraph. The editor said of him: "As for good Charles Lamb, I never could make anything of his writings. Of politics he knew nothing, and his drollery was vapid when given in short paragraphs for a newspaper." The newspaper to which Lamb was, to use his own word, "transferred," was the *Albion*, an evening paper at that time of bad reputation. "From the office of the *Morning Post*," says Lamb, "by change in the property of the paper we were transferred—mortifying exchange—to the office of the *Albion* newspaper, like Rackstraw's Museum in Fleet street. What a transition! From a handsome apartment, from rosewood desks and silver inkstands, to an office—no office, but a den, rather, just redeemed from the occupation of dead monsters, of which it seemed redolent—from the centre of loyalty to a focus of vulgarity and sedition." Mr. Grant, who goes into the smallest details, informs his readers that the *Post* receives a great deal of money during the season in the shape of payments for paragraphs of fashionable news. None of the notices of dinners, balls, etc., ever find their way into the columns of the *Post* at a less price than half a guinea, while the larger lists are often charged at a rate of from £5 5s, to £7 7s.

THE TIMES.

Nearly a fourth of the two volumes is devoted to the *Times*, until at last a most patient reader grows tired. Mr. Grant is overpowered by the magnificence of the *Times*, but exaggerates everything in connection with it. He gives the circulation at 70,000 a day—which is quite 20,000 a day more than the reality, and he actually believes that the yearly income averages £460,000! Mr. Grant was once very liberally treated by this paper and is grateful. It was at a time when the turn of an Alderman of the city of London, who was the owner of a paper alleged to be infidel in opinion, came to be elected as Lord Mayor. Grant, who is a strict Calvinist, sent a letter to the *Times*, declaring against the appointment. The *Times* turned the letter into a leading article, and Grant sent eleven more on the same subject. The poor Alderman was rejected, and the *Times* paid Grant £200—a handsome sum no doubt for a dozen short contributions. Another contributor, he says, received £30 for the review of a book. It is a curious fact that the money-making papers which have been started since the establishment of the *Times*, in 1778, only two, the *Daily News* and the *Daily Telegraph*, now exist. Mr. Grant thinks that this silent fact speaks in terms more emphatic than the loudest language could, that the effort to establish a prosperous daily paper is one of the most difficult enterprises in which a man can engage.

Of his own paper Mr. Grant tells some amusing stories. He says that Lord Brougham wrote for him, and Sir David Brewster. The *Globe*, now a Tory paper, gives occasion for a few pages. Lord Palmerston, through his Private Secretary, systematically furnished to the *Globe* intelligence, and also criticisms. It is now the trusted mouthpiece of the Carlton Club.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The *Daily News* is treated at length by Mr. Grant. He gives its circulation at 90,000 a day—which is certainly less than the fact. He praises the enterprise of the paper, and especially eulogizes the war correspondence. The *Daily Telegraph* was started, in '55, by the late Colonel Sleigh. It never had, in his hands, a large circulation, while the advertisements rarely brought in more than from ten to eighteen shillings a day. Colonel Sleigh, who did not possess a sixpence of capital when he started the paper, got embarrassed, and among his creditors was the Jewish gentleman, Mr. Levy, the present chief proprietor of the paper. Matters with Colonel Sleigh, before many months had passed away, came to a crisis, and it was felt that if something was not speedily done stoppage was inevitable. Mr. Levy, accordingly, took the copy-right as part security for the debt, and at last, if he had not taken the paper into his hands, and brought it out at his own expense, it would, on a particular day, have ceased to exist. The advertisements in the first number published under his auspices, reached exactly 7s 6d! To-day the receipts of one number would probably be £500.

THE STANDARD.

Of the *Standard*, when it was an evening paper, Mr. Grant tells the following story: It had not been in existence more than a few weeks when, one morning early, a splendid carriage stopped at the editor's door, and one of the servants said he wished particularly to deliver into Dr. Gifford's hands a communication of importance. On his leaving, Dr. Gifford found that the parcel contained notes to the amount of £1,200 from the then Duke of Newcastle, with a note begging Dr. Gifford's personal acceptance of the amount, as a practical expression of his (the Duke's) admiration of the masterly article which had appeared in the *Standard* of the previous evening in opposition to the Roman Catholic claims. That race of Dukes must be extinct!

The present proprietor of the *Standard* paid for it and the *Morning Herald* together, including the "plant," £16,500. Its profits now, though lower than those of the *Daily News*, exceed yearly the annual incomes of most of the ducal dignitaries of the land.

THE EVENING JOURNALS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is not a favorite paper with Mr. Grant, though he narrates some instances of the liberality towards contributors. Mr. George Smith, formerly of the publishing firm of Smith & Elder, is still the sole proprietor, and Mr. F. Greenwood—who has written some capital novels—is editor. The *Echo*, Mr. Grant assures, justifies expectations of being made a good property. My own opinion is that a half-penny paper is sheer loss. However, Messrs. Petter & Galpin, the proprietors, possess many other periodicals which must be highly remunerative.

Mr. Grant refers, incidentally, to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and gives instances of what he regards as its extended circulation.

I must put American editors on their guard as to quoting the work. It abounds in errors. I will give one as a sample. Mr. Grant states that the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is the Rev. Dr. Hutton, a Unitarian minister of London. For some little time I was bothered in guessing the origin—however distant—of his statement, but I think I have hit upon it. The Rev. Dr. Hutton died before a *Pall Mall Gazette* was dreamt of, and never wrote in a newspaper in his life but his own. Mr. Richard Hutton who is a distinguished journalist,—being the well known editor of the *Spectator*—a long time ago wrote a few sketches in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on modern statesmen. This, so far as I can see, is the groundwork of Mr. Grant's assertion that the Rev. Dr. Hutton is the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. And there are scores of things in the two volumes which are equally removed from the facts.

CLASS NEWSPAPERS.

Class newspapers have a chance of a profitable existence in England, but each year's observation deepens my conviction that weekly journals which depend only upon literary merit or political bias for their circulation will die. I have no wish to injure by a suggestion any particular paper, but my mind is pretty clear as to the fact that the *Saturday Review* sells fewer copies than it did. It is the best of the general weekly papers, but it will soon be read by an extremely limited class. The *Spectator* may save itself by cultivating the Broad Church folk—by becoming their organ, in short; if it does not, it will be carried on, if at all, at a sacrifice. Why should I wait seven days to see what the *Spectator* or *Saturday Review* have to offer upon Mr. Gladstone's last speech, or the latest proclamation of M. Thiers, when I can see the matter treated equally as well (and get the news of the day in the bargain) for a penny?

REVOLT AT SING SING PRISON.

Attempted Escape of Forty Convicts—Something Rotten in the Present Management.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 3.

Another determined effort to escape from Sing Sing Prison was made yesterday, when, by an evidently preconcerted plan, forty convicts sallied out boldly from their various avocations and, rushing to the dock, seized the freight propeller Hugh Bolton and attempted to cut her loose, intending to head her for the opposite bank of the river. Through the coolness and bravery of Captain Ward and others, however, the desperadoes were foiled, and all, without a single exception, recaptured, and at once placed in close confinement. A spirit of discontent and defiance seems to pervade the entire prison, and it would appear that a general insurrection is imminent.

In short, the actual state of affairs existing there at present reveals rank and almost universal symptoms of insubordination which may at any moment culminate in scenes the thought of which might well cause the stoutest heart to shudder.

The turbulent and invariably ominous spirit which is evinced by a majority of the convicts finds vent each recurring evening and night after the men have been locked up. Then it is that they openly defy all attempts at restraint, and, as though by a perfect understanding which pervades every corridor of the vast building, express their discontent with the prevailing order of things by howlings, curses, and cat calls, chiefly directed against the agent. Order and discipline have given place to insubordination and revolt, while the usually hushed nocturnal atmosphere of the prison has been changed into a pandemonium. Upon inquiry it has been ascertained by a *Herald* representative that this alarming condition of affairs has been mainly superinduced by a persistent indifference evinced on the part of Russel, the agent, as to the quality of the food furnished to the convicts, or the manner in which it is prepared. After the worst side of their *status* has been calculated, these terrors of society are still men, and, despite their shackles and doubly-secured cells, are not deterred by threats of torture from asserting, almost despairingly, that among the few rights remaining to them while serving out their allotted terms of punishment is that of the course, and at best unpalatable, prison fare be set before them in as acceptable a condition as may be possible under the circumstances. As an instance, the convicts assert that while they do not pretend to be censorious regarding the execrable quality of their coffee, they can see no reason why that (in their canny, severely travestied beverage should be served to them in a cold state. But the more immediate cause which has added intensity to the already smouldering fire of revolt among the prison inmates was a dinner of stale fish, with which they were regaled (!) a few days ago. The piscatorial commodity, it appears, was purchased from a member of the prison "ring," who, through his extensive catering to the institution named, has long been known throughout the surrounding neighborhood as "the mutton man." This attempt to force otherwise unsaleable and decidedly unseasonable food upon them was regarded as a crowning outrage by the convicts, who, while in the messroom, showed irrepressible symptoms of dissatisfaction.

It is now a matter of notoriety among the subordinate officers of the prison that a plot is being matured among the ringleaders of the turbulent element, which, if permitted to be carried out, would certainly be attended with most calamitous results.

The information has leaked out through some of the more docile of the jail birds, that a conspiracy has been for some time forming, the object of which is to precipitate a general revolt. It is proposed that the uprising shall take place in the messroom, when all of the convicts are assembled. At a preconcerted signal those men who are serving out life sentences will make a simultaneous rush for the doors, carefully closing the latter after them. The remaining seven or eight hundred desperadoes would then take care of the handful of keepers inside, while their more fortunate companions would seize the freight propeller, and at once head her for the opposite shore. Should this diabolical plan be allowed to succeed, through the negligence of the prison authorities, there is no estimating the disastrous consequences that would inevitably follow, as little or no opposition could be successfully offered by the keepers. When it is remembered that only in the messroom are the convicts all brought together at one time, the feasibility of this cunningly devised plot to bring about a sweeping exodus from the prison, and consequent slaughter of human life will at once present itself to the reader.

In the village of Sing Sing the minds of the citizens are filled with painful apprehensions and forebodings of the most gloomy nature. They denounce in unmeasured terms the present wretched management of the prison, and are looking forward with intense anxiety to the 10th inst., when it is understood that the Board of State Prison Inspectors will meet here, and allay the constant fears of a whole community by effecting such a change in the prison management as will insure the safety of themselves, their wives and their children.

Ben Butler on Labor Reform and Prohibition.

Boston (Oct. 1) Correspondence of the New York World.

General Butler manifests a purpose to stick by the Republican party since his speech at the Worcester Convention. He will accept neither the Labor Reform nor Prohibitory nominations, but he has decided to take the stump again on the 10th of October, with a new speech, and he will direct all his efforts to securing the election of Representatives to the Legislature who will carry out his ideas for the reform of the State Government. His speech at the convention caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Labor Reformers, who had been expecting confidently to name him as their candidate, and help to elect him to the Governorship. In his speech he will endeavor to conciliate them again and win back their support. It is reported that he sought to influence the Labor Reformers to give up their plan of nominating a separate ticket and work with him inside the Republican party. That he does not offer the same advice to the Prohibitionists will be seen from the following letter which he writes in reply to a Lawrence Prohibitionist who asked him for advice, and which will appear in the Boston *Daily News* to-morrow:

LOWELL, Sept. 29.

My Dear Mr. Hatch:

I must work for all reforms inside the Republican party. I belong to that organization, and have as yet seen nothing to justify me in quitting it as a party man. Our convention has wonderfully ignored the temperance question—not a word in regard to it; not even a glittering generality. As a Republican, I am not in a situation to advise those who are carrying on separate organizations but viewing the question from your standpoint, I should have no doubt that it was the duty of every man in favor of the Prohibitory law and of its enforcement, to nominate and support an independent candidate, until the Republican party will see its folly and bring back the temperance men into the fold. Such action cannot harm the Republican party as a national organization, and will do it great good in its purification and rejuvenation. Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

The Colliery Disaster at Wigan—More Lives Sacrificed.

The explosion of Messrs. Pearsons & Knowles' Moss Pits, Ince, near Wigan, bids fair to rival, in the sensational character of its incidents, if not in the number of lives sacrificed, the terrible catastrophe at Lund hill. On the 20th ult., at the very outset of the operations begun for the recovery of the bodies of the colliers now entombed in the Wigan nine-feet seam, several more were added to the number of the slain, and it is marvellous that this list does not include the names of the Government Inspector for the district, and many of the most eminent mining engineers in South Lancashire. In the morning the engineers, who have hitherto directed the operations at the colliery, met to consult as to the desirability of reopening the shafts. It was their unanimous decision to proceed with the opening of the shafts, as the state of the temperature was thought to be a sufficient indication that the fire had been extinguished. The resolution of the engineers was made public, as it was certain to attract a large crowd to the pit; but the work of uncovering both shafts was proceeded with shortly after 3 o'clock. Mr. Jacob Higson was looking over the mouth of the upcast, which had then been partially opened—for at neither shaft had it been considered advisable to remove the whole of the covering—when he remarked to Knowles that all seemed so quiet below that a descent might be attempted very shortly. He had scarcely completed his sentence, and was still looking over the shaft, when he heard a rush of wind from below. This was followed by a long blast of fire, which in its turn was succeeded by a report almost equal to that of a park of artillery. The engineers and officials standing at the mouth of the upcast shaft were blown a dozen yards on to a railway, and they had hardly time to look round before a dense cloud of smoke issued from the downcast, above which was a sheet of flame, which rose to a height of from twenty to thirty yards above the head gear. Mr. Higson, the Government Inspector, was at the moment of the explosion walking between the two shafts. He was knocked down, but his injuries were not serious. On a visit being paid to the downcast it was found that nearly every one there had been severely hurt, and at least four or five of the workmen employed had been killed. This explosion has set at rest all question as to the existence of a fire in the mine, a point which has been gravely debated during the last week by those who, having friends below, deprecated the sudden closing of the shafts. There cannot now be a doubt that a fire is raging, and that the explosion of the 20th ult. was caused by the fresh air being blown upon the fire. It is scarcely possible to give any description of the excitement which has prevailed in Wigan and the surrounding district. The report was heard for several miles, and the sheet of flame was distinctly seen at several places within the borough. The names of the killed cannot be accurately ascertained, and it is very doubtful if the full number is yet known. It was the unanimous opinion yesterday that it would be wanton risk of life to make any attempt to replace the stopping, and only one other way of extinguishing the fire could be suggested—that was to flood the colliery. Three sources of water supply were at hand, so it was decided to make an attempt to drown out the fire without delay. The laying of pipes was commenced.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Bridge on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Falls, Killing Three Men, Fatally Wounding Five More, and Injuring Nine Others.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 4.

Particulars of a frightful accident at the end of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, on Sunday last, reached us yesterday. The accident occurred about half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Verdigris River, in the Indian Territory, 180 miles above the Texas line. Two men were killed outright, three others died of their injuries a few hours after, and five out of fourteen others injured it is thought cannot recover.

The road was completed to within a mile of the river, across which a substantial bridge was in process of construction. The bridge was 500 feet in length, and consisted of three spans, the middle span being 200 feet in length, and the others 150 each. Work had progressed rapidly on the superstructure, which was nearly completed, and crossed the river bed 54 feet above the water.

Twenty-eight workmen were engaged upon the middle of the bridge at the time the accident occurred. It appears to have been caused by the fall of a heavy timber which was then being placed. In falling the stick struck the "false work" and knocked out or broke one or two of the props. The entire framework then fell, carrying the men with it to the river below.

William Decker and William McMann were instantly killed. One of the bodies only was recovered.

Byron Borstow, of Racine, Wis., was taken out mortally injured, and died within two hours.

J. M. Strickland, of Cincinnati; William Green, of Kirkwood; James Stewart, of Elk City, Kan.; Louis Leslie, of Missouri; George Smith, of New Jersey; Alfred Moist, of Ohio; J. W. Whitton, of Atchison; F. K. Johnson, of Mexico; William Gibson, of Canada; W. A. Connell, of Ripley County, Ind.; Thomas Fitzgerald and John King, of Chicago, and James O'Connor, of Leavenworth, were all more or less injured. They were, as soon as possible, placed in a cart and taken to Fort Scott, by Mr. Stevens, one of the contractors, for surgical assistance. Of the wounded, James O'Connor and George Smith died on the way. Five others were so badly hurt that our informant considers their recovery improbable.

A few minutes before the accident occurred several strangers were seen on the bridge, and it is feared that some of them were also killed.

From the statement made here the calamity does not appear to have been the result of any carelessness or neglect on the part of the contractors or their men.

The loss to the road is not serious, as the framework was recovered from the river, and was found to be but little injured.

DEATH FROM ABORTION.

A Professional Butchery—A Physician in a Tight Place.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, Oct. 4.

Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, Mrs. Bethsheba Hobson, wife of Marshal Hobson, living at 410 Maiden Lane, died under circumstances that roused suspicions in so strong a manner as to call for the arrest of Dr. Parks, on the charge of causing her death by producing an abortion.

Coroner Brown having summoned a jury to investigate the case yesterday afternoon, the following witnesses were examined: Dr. Elgin, Sarah Spencer (colored attendant), Horace Worden, Losada Hobson, sister of deceased, and Mrs. Wilson. A searching investigation into all the circumstances attending the sickness and death of Mrs. Hobson was had, when the following facts transpired:

Deceased had taken cold, and Dr. Parks was called in. He told her that her trouble was a misconception, and made an examination, after which he said he could relieve her with instruments, and insisted that her life depended upon it, and it must be done. He then proceeded to operate upon her with instruments, continuing from Sunday night until Tuesday, when she was delivered of a male fœtus. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Spencer testified that during this time the patient was handled in a most brutal manner, and that the most violent means were used to produce a miscarriage. The patient all the while suffered indescribable agony.

Dr. Elgin was finally called in by Parks, but the patient was beyond medical aid, and expired yesterday morning as stated above. The evidence elicited from the witnesses in the examination was much of it of such a nature as to be unfit for publication, but all went to show that the deceased was the victim of a professional butchery at the hands of Parks, who did his work most brutally.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned the following verdict:

We, the jury summoned by Alex Brown, Coroner of Adams County, to view the body of Bethsheba Hobson, lying dead at her house, No. 410 Maiden lane, Quincy, Ill., and investigate the cause of her death, do find from the evidence before the jury, that she came to her death from an abortion produced by Dr. Parks.

The jury recommended the arrest of Parks, and a warrant was promptly sworn out and placed in the hands of officers.

Marie Leroy, the Handsome Mayoress of the Communists—Tried and Found Guilty.

Galignani furnishes a report of the trial of Marie Leroy, widow, who was called "the handsome Mayoress of the Communists." She was charged, first, with having, by cries and menaces, endeavored to excite an attempt to cause devastation and massacre in the city of Paris; second, of complicity in assisting Urbain in his violence and robbery of a person named Landau; third, of complicity in the abstraction of the funds destined for instruction in the Seventh arrondissement (St. Germain). The prisoner, who is a good-looking young woman, fair, with bright blue eyes, 21 years of age, was elegantly dressed. During the first siege of Paris she replaced the amusements of the theatres and balls, which had been closed, by the excitement of politics. She attended the various clubs and frequently addressed the audiences, who were fascinated by her beauty and her ready flow of language. At one of these, the Pre aux Clercs, Rue du Bac, she encountered Urbain and speedily obtained an unbounded empire over him. Afterwards, when the Commune was instituted, and he was delegated to administer the seventh arrondissement, she accompanied him to the Mairie, where they took up their abode, and she appears to have usurped an unlimited authority, and to have been the soul of the insurrection in that quarter, and to have been the instigator of numerous researches in which she generally accompanied Urbain. In one of these expeditions, that mentioned in the indictment, she was accused of having carried off the jewelry of Mme. Landau, and witnesses were called to prove that they had seen her wearing rings belonging to that person. Although possessed of no means of her own, she made herself conspicuous by her purchases of expensive articles, and particularly as regards her dress. A number of witnesses were called to establish the foregoing fact, and, after an eloquent address from M. Andre Rousselle in defence of the accused, the latter, on being asked if she had anything to add, protested her innocence and declared that she would rather lose her head than to be convicted of theft. The Court, after an hour's deliberation, found her guilty on the first and second counts, with extenuating circumstances, acquitted her on the third, and sentenced her to simple transportation.

A Fifty Thousand Dollar Suit.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 4.

A fifty thousand dollar suit now progressing in the United States Circuit Court is exciting much interest in legal circles.

About three years ago Perry Fuller, Collector of Customs in New Orleans, shipped a large quantity of goods to this city, in the care of William Hays. It seems that Mr. Fuller had had some financial trouble, and, indeed, it was intimated at the time that the manner in which he had obtained the goods was not altogether "on the square." Under the impression that there was something wrong in the transaction, the United States authorities caused the goods to be seized here by the Sheriff. They were valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, and before the seizure could be made, the officer was obliged to give bond for double the value of the merchandise. The securities were E. D. Jones and George H. Rea. The goods were sold and the matter rested for a year or two, when suit was brought against George H. Rea, one of the Sheriff's bondsmen, for $50,000, one-half of which was claimed for the goods, and the other half for damage sustained by what is termed the illegal seizure.

An excellent array of legal talent is engaged on both sides, the attorneys for the plaintiffs being Shark & Broadhead, and Samuel Holliday, of this city, Nelson, of New York, and Daniel Voorhies, of Indiana. Opposed to them are Hon. John B. Henderson, Hon. Enos Clarke, and Judge Daniel Dillon. The arguments will probably occupy the greater portion of the week.

The Rapids Improvement.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, Oct. 4.

Messrs. Dull & Williams, the rapids improvement contractors, before taking out their five-acre coffer-dam at Smith's chain, head of the rapids, took out 5,000 cubic yards of rock, making a channel 200 feet wide, and four feet and one-fifth below the low-water mark of 1864.

On Monday Major Hoffman, the officer in charge under Colonel Macomb, gave notice to Captain T. H. Griffith, Secretary of the Northern Line Packet Company, St. Louis, that a coffer-dam will be built at St. Louis chain, on Winnebago Island (near Hampton), by the 10th inst., and that he thought navigation, with the present low stage of water, would be stopped. Captain Griffith telegraphed back asking if the construction of the coffer dam could not be delayed into November, the chief work proceeding in the meantime. Owing to Major Hoffman's absence from the city we have not been able to obtain his reply, but it is not probable that he will allow the work to be delayed, entailing needless expense on the contractors and running the risk of ice interfering with the completion of the work. Should the original intention be carried out, we may look for a suspension next week of navigation over the rapids, except to boats of the lightest class. Freights will in all probability be brought over in barges, and passengers forwarded to and from Port Byron by the Western Union trains.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.

Terrible Destruction of Property in Wisconsin.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, Oct. 5.

Last week we gave a long array of accounts of the fires which are devastating these northern counties. It seemed then that the devouring element had spent itself for very want of more surface to burn over; but the week which closes as we go to press has been largely more disastrous everywhere. Mills, houses, barns, hay, and all kinds of property are swallowed up by the advancing flames. Families by the hundreds are driven away from their burning homesteads, and make the best of their way, with their cattle and what household stock they can carry off, to the nearest places of safety. The long drought leaves timber and soil dry as tinder, and the fire almost devours the ground itself. The creeks, wells, and springs are dried up, leaving nothing with which to stay the progress of the flames, but the slow digging of ditches—which offer very little obstruction, as the cinders are carried long distances in the wind. The crops left in the ground, such as potatoes, turnips, etc., are all destroyed; and the destruction of hay, cord-wood and other outstanding property, is immense.

The present drouth is almost unparalleled in the history of this country. Since the 8th of July last, when we had a heavy shower in the night, rain has fallen but once (the night of September 5) in sufficient quantity to lay the dust. We have been three months almost without rain.

What will be the result in the standing pine in adjacent counties cannot yet be ascertained. No access to the forests can yet be attempted, and nothing can be estimated except from the effects of the fire near the settlements, where it penetrates the parched ground from one to two feet, and destroys the life of the trees.

From the westward, we hear that the fire extends to Keshena and the Wolf River. At Powell's place, half way between here and Shawano, the hay and fences were being burned. Some narrow escapes are related of travellers on the Military Road. The stage driver between here and Shawano reports the fire on the line of the road as having spent itself. One bridge and considerable corduroy are burned. There is yet great danger in travelling, on account of the constantly falling burning trees. At Shawano, and for several miles on this side, an hour's rain on Sunday night did much good in staying the progress of the fire.

Between here and Duck Creek considerable hay and miles of fences are burned.

Families are deserting their farm-houses in the woods between Fort Howard and Depere, and moving into town for safety, leaving their property unprotected, as they can no longer endure the dense smoke which envelopes the country.

George R. Cook came in from his mill in the town of Howard, on Monday, pretty well used up from fighting fire all day Sunday and Sunday night. His mill and boarding-house had caught fire several times, and by great exertions had been extinguished.

Oscar Gray's mill, in the town of Pittsfield, had a narrow escape. He came in on Saturday night for extra hose to take out to the mill, and he and his men worked night and day to save the property. Some of the men had their eye-brows singed and hair burned, so close was the conflict. Two dwelling houses adjacent were burned.

McLaren's new mill at Angelica was safe at last accounts.

At Foster & Arnold's mill, fourteen miles west, on the Shawano Road, the fire approached the mill from the South on Saturday night, and from that time until Monday morning the contest for saving the mill and buildings was a severe one. The mill was fortunately amply supplied with water from an artesian well, and was saved. Mr. Arnold thinks there has been great damage among the standing timber.

Elsewhere we give the particulars of the burning of Holmes' sawmill, on the Pensaukee River. We hear of no other damages on the river, though the danger has been great to all the settlements. It is likely that we shall hear of further disasters there.

On the Big Suamico, a large lot of logs in the bed of the river, amounting to over 150,000 feet, have been burned. They belonged to Lamb & Watson and Mr. Tremble.

Gross's mill at Little Suamico is reported burned. We hear no particulars. The report that Coan's mill has been burned is not confirmed.

At Oconto, at last accounts, the whole available population are out resisting the inroads of the fire. Brunquest's barn, with a quantity of hay, was burned.

From Peshtigo, we publish a full account in a letter from our correspondent there, of the narrow escape of the extensive mills and factories at that place.

At Marinette, the fire advanced so close to town that the Dunlap House was threatened, and the flying cinders were so thick that the people only protected their houses by the constant use of wet blankets and water.

On the line of the Lake Pepin Railway, 3,000 ties and several hundred cords of wood are reported burned. The towns of Seymour, Bovina and Black Creek are ravaged by the fire and vast amounts of fences, hay, cordwood and other property are lost. Anderson's mill, in Seymour, was saved with difficulty.

East of here, the mills over which there has been the hardest struggle were Woodruff's and Sanford's. The last named was incorrectly reported burned on Sunday.

Mr. Sanford sent into town on Saturday night and obtained a fresh relay of men, and it was reported out of danger on Monday morning.

Woodruff's mill is reported to have been on fire twice, Sunday, but was saved with severe exertion. A house, occupied by Fred Lewy, a German, about a mile north of that mill, was burned.

At the charcoal kilns of the Green Bay furnace, some three miles from here, 1,200 cords of wood have been burned.

The country in the vicinity of what is known as Ritchie's farm, on the East branch, some four miles from here, has sustained serious losses. Fences, haystacks, barns, and other property, are burned. We shall have further accounts from that vicinity before going to press.

The report of last week that Delveaux's mill, near the Manitowoc road, east of here, was burned, proves a mistake. The mill was saved, but he lost 300 cords of bolts, which was all his stock got out.

Cook's mill at Lily Lake, on the eastern margin of this county, had a narrow escape. All the hands were stationed around the mill, removing underbrush and logs and digging trenches. They made a successful resistance for a day and two nights, and placed the mill out of danger.

The stage from Stiles, on Monday, got through to this city with great difficulty, on account of the fallen timber and dense smoke. The driver reports a large force hard at work at West Pensaukee trying to save McGovern's hotel and other buildings. Peters had his whole force at work to save his mill and adjoining property. Men, women, and children had turned out en masse to save their homes.

Fred. Scheller, who was at work with a force of men rebuilding a bridge on the Manitowoc road, about 4½ miles from here, was compelled to abandon his work. All of the three bridges between here and Hommes' tavern, four miles out, were burned on Sunday. The circus, which went from here to Manitowoc that day, had the good fortune to pass there before they were burned. The tavern four miles from here, formerly owned by John Platten, was saved by plowing around it, but the fences in the vicinity are all burned. Mr. Scheller says that the falling of the burning trees was like a continual discharge of artillery. The loss to the timber is immense. The houses and barns are mostly saved, but fences, timber, and bridges are all swept off.

The new culverts which have been built by Road Superintendent Delaney, along the Manitowoc and other roads, made of large and heavy timber, have been nearly all burned. The fire running along and under the ground, gets under them, and it is impossible to extinguish it.

We also hear that most of the new plank road, from the upper East River bridge eastward, is destroyed.

At Cooperstown, eighteen miles east of here, several dwellings and barns, and many stacks of wheat, hay, and oats were consumed. Added to these is the loss of timber, cordwood, fences, hemlock bark, and other products of the forest.

We give below some of the individual losses sustained by the farmers and others east and southeast of this city and Depere:

Ernst Struble lost a quarter of a mile from Mason street bridge, 42 cords of wood.

John Turner, 2½ miles from that bridge, 50 cords of wood.

Frank Hammes, 4 miles east, half his fences.

Nick. Staffing, 10 cords wood.

Henry Stone lost fences and wood, and moved out of his house expecting to lose that also.

A Mr. Smith, on the "lost section," lost his fences.

John Beck, 1½ miles from the toll gate on the plank road, lost 70 cords of wood.

Joseph Bocim, 4 miles east of this city, lost $400 worth of cordwood.

It is reported that the houses of two Hollanders in that vicinity were burned, and half a dozen others lost from $100 to $200 each.

Louis Dircks lost five cords of wood, fences, &c., two miles out.

The widow Latour, about two miles out from Mason street bridge, lost the fences from forty acres. This is a particularly sad case. Last spring her husband died. Shortly after she lost an ox, a week ago another ox and a heifer, now her fences, and she has no assurance of the safety of her house and barn. She has six small children, one of them but a few weeks old.

J. J. Fonder, in that neighborhood, has lost fences and cordwood.

Peter Pero, four miles out, lost fences; John Hendricks about 1,000 rails.

Joseph Valerino five cords wood and 800 fence rails.

Nicholas Schlag had hard work on Saturday to save buildings.

Mr. Baes, five miles out, lost fences. All the farmers are hauling out the cordwood and putting their hay in secure places.

About six miles east of Depere, James Ritchie lost two logging road bridges, worth about $1,000. One of them was 60 feet high and over 200 feet long.

Emil Vancaster lost his barn, about a mile south of the Depere stage road, Saturday.

Bowen's mill, seven miles from Depere, was in great danger Sunday and all the following night; a large force worked hard to save it.

The woods in parts of Glenmore are a perfect sea of flames. Smith's mill had, up to Monday morning, escaped.

Slye's mill, Glenmore, has been seriously threatened and a large force is fighting fire around it.

In Rockland the fires were very bad on Sunday.

The widow Corrigan, 5 miles east of Depere, lost all her fences. A new settler in that neighborhood, who purchased a piece of land of William Scott, of this city, and is building a house upon it, was on Sunday completely surrounded by fire and was trying to get water by digging, to save his house.

Baptiste Quainee, 1½ mile east of Depere, lost nearly all his fences.

In the village of Depere, on Sunday night, [illegible]

Fast River, between Depere and this city, the following have been losers:

Andrew Sherlock, John Fitzgerald, John Dooley, T. Evrasts, Gilbert Gustaf, J. Lerose, Theodore Creamer, Lambert Smith, Henry Van der Neiscon, and Joseph Bersinger all lost fences. F. Gopher lost 40 cords of wood; John Ducat a hay stack; Theodore Lambert 15 cords of wood.

Peter Bersinger five miles from Depere, has lost all his fences and cord-wood, and is trying to save his buildings.

Joseph Scheurring, four and a half miles out on Manitowoc road, lost his house and all his personal effects.

John Baetz lost his house and saloon, and Mr. Lynde his barn near Woodruff's mill.

In Fort Howard, last week, a large hay-stack standing between two large barns on Rasmussen's farm (known as the Miller farm) was burned. Strange to say, the barns escaped.

The managers of the C. & N. W. R. R. have kept a strong force of men on the line of the road between this city and Oshkosh for several days, protecting the ties and bridges against fire, and so far none of the road has been burned. The conductor on the Sunday morning train took the precaution to stop his train several times to examine culverts and bridges before crossing.

There is a rumor that the fences of 18 farms in Bay Settlement have been burned.

The farm of S. Biesch, one and a half miles from Fort Howard, has been in great danger, but has been saved by hard work.

The Kewaunee *Enterprise* of the 27th records an immense destruction of property in that county. Dwellings, barns, crops, etc., have been consumed, farms are made barren and standing timber killed, 150 miles of fence are destroyed, and scores of families are rendered homeless and destitute. Not a town in the county has come out unscathed, though Ahnapee and Pierce have suffered the most. Homeless families are gathered on the piers at points along the shore, with such of their household goods as they were able to save.

In the town of Pierce thirty-three houses and barns are enumerated as lost, together with large quantities of hay, grain, farming tools, etc. Henry Grimm lost 7,000 ties, 5,000 hoop poles, 600 cords beech and maple wood, 18 cords bark, 500 bushels of oats, and 20 tons of hay.

In the town of Ahnapee, 26 houses and farms have been heard of as burned, so far, with large amounts of hay, grain, wood and other property. It will cost $1,000 to rebuild the burned bridges in that township.

Six houses and barns in Casco are heard from as burned. In one barn, that of Joseph Lacount, there were 4,000 bushels of wheat, a threshing machine, harnesses, sleighs, etc. A school-house in this town was burned.

In the towns of Carlton, Franklin, Montpelier, and Kewaunee, Red River and Lincoln, large losses in houses and barns have also occurred.

At Hitchcock, Machek, and Kwapil's places, in Pierce, a hard fight was successfully made to save the property, though the pier was on fire several times. The scow Alaska was driven out by the fire, partially loaded.

The reported burning of Horn's pier, at Clay Banks, is probably a mistake, though all the balance of his property was burned. He lost his store and goods, two barns and grain, six dwelling-houses, shops, etc. His losses will reach $11,000.

The Door County *Advocate* reports the burning of the barn of Henry Buschman, in Nasewaupe on Thursday; George Laser's house in Sevastapol; some house in the town of Gardner, and every building but one at Horn's Pier, Clay Banks. Bradner, Charnley & Co. lose $15,000 worth of logs.

We understand that the Catholic Church in the Flemish settlement, together with the priest's house and other buildings, are greatly endangered. Help from the city was sent for on Monday. It is five miles from here.

We learn from Clerk Lannigan, of the *Sayuose*, that the fires are very severe in the woods around Escanaba and Ford River and are increasing.

We make no apology for the space we have occupied with accounts of the fires. It is almost the only topic of conversation here, and every other man we meet on the streets has just returned from the country, where he has been fighting fire.

We hear rumors of the destruction by fire of F. B. Gardner & Co.'s mill at Little Sturgeon, on Sunday, but we hope they are incorrect. There are also vague stories of other losses, that we cannot trace to any reliable source.

Mr. Pfotenhauer, near Sanford's mill, lost house, barn, fences, and everything that would burn.

LATEST.

Mr. John Hendricks, driver of the Two Rivers stage, passed over the Manitowoc road on Tuesday, and informs us that there is not a bridge left on the road. The large new bridge, 5½ miles from here, had escaped until Tuesday night, but was on fire when he passed.

In this city this (Wednesday) morning the smoke is more dense than at any time before; the air is suffocating, and is filled with flakes of ashes.

On the bay the steamers have to navigate by compass, and blow their fog horns, the shores being invisible.

An extra from the Oconto *Lumberman* gives particulars of the fire in that neighborhood. Sunday was a day of wild excitement. Two or three farm-houses at Stiles are burned. Little River shared in the general loss. James Lucas lost his hay and grain. James A. Glynn lost his logging camp, besides sleds and camp equipage.

South of the Oconto, J. Dodge, W. O. Dodge, Henry Delano and a Mr. Gardner, had given up the battle against the fire, and left their homes. Their houses are probably burned. Percy's farm, north of the river, is a sheet of flame. Other farms have shared the same fate, and Comstock & Simpson's mill is threatened.

At Peshtigo the houses of Chas. Bartels, B. A. B. Berner, and Mr. Albright, and barn of the latter are reported burned.

A team of horses and an Indian were burned to death near Oconto on Monday.

At Oconto Falls J. Volk's barn is destroyed, with all of D. McClue's logging apparatus. At the Pecor, Lalant and Belgian settlements the fences are all destroyed, and all the buildings on the Pensaukee road between Redmond's and Holmes' mill are reported burned.

A large force of men have been engaged for some days in fighting the fire just west of Mr. Elmore's residence, in Fort Howard.

Southward, on the west side of the river, the burning extends very nearly to Neenah. The ground is penetrated by the fire, which makes its way under the growing trees, and uproots them. Fences and woodpiles along the railway are constantly burning.

Along the railway the hottest fire just now is between Depere and Wrightstown. At several points the railway is in danger, and is only saved by the presence of a corps of men, who are stationed along the line to protect it. The ride by night through this region would be a magnificent one, were it not for a feeling of danger, and of sorrow for the loss of property. In some places the trains are seemingly beset by fire, and have to pass at a rapid rate.

The telegraph line northward from here to Menominee, 60 miles, is almost entirely destroyed, and will only be temporarily repaired. A new line will be built along the railway extension.

On grade of the G. B. & Lake Pepin Railway, a piece of road with corduroy substructure, of some half mile or so in length is reported as being burned out. Large numbers of ties along the line are exposed, and, it is feared, will be burned.

APPLETON, Oct. 4.

Terrible fires are raging in the woods north of this place, all the way to Menominee. The telegraph line is destroyed, and the towns are in great danger of being burned. A great amount of property has been destroyed, and there is no telling when the fire can be stopped.

BURNETT JUNCTION, Oct. 4.

Wrightstown and Depere are said to be burned. Wood belonging to the railroad company, also fences and adjacent woods, are in flames. Considerable telegraph line north from Green Bay is destroyed. There is but one line in operation between this point and Green Bay. Thousands of square miles of territory in this State and on the Michigan peninsula are burned over or burning. Nothing can check the ravages of the fire-fiend but a very heavy rain. The trees between Green Bay and Oconto are so burned out by the fire that they are constantly falling on the telegraph lines. The damage is very great.

TWO RIVERS, Oct. 4.

A fire broke out yesterday noon in the swamps northwest from this village, and raged like fury. It fired one building in the village, about 3 o'clock, which was entirely consumed. The wind blows a perfect tempest. The firemen were on the ground promptly, and stopped the progress of the fire. Another building was fired, but extinguished without much damage. In the evening the scene was grand and terrible. The whole region was impregnated with smoke, flames, dust, and cinders. The smoke was so dense in the afternoon that objects could not be discovered for the distance of a block. The Wisconsin Leather Company's tanneries are safe, the fire being in the rear of them. It is reported that several farmers are burnt out. The smoke is dense now, but not dangerous unless the wind springs up again from the north. Two Rivers Manufacturing Company's factories were in imminent danger. The fire department, with engines, were out wetting down the factories. It is with much difficulty that the mail-carrier crossed from Manitowoc to here. All quiet now.

Report of the Committee of Seventy on Remedies.

From the New York Tribune, Oct. 3.

The Committee of Seventy met last night at the office of the Woodlawn Cemetery, Broadway and Twenty-second street, H. G. Stebbins in the chair, and adopted the following report of the Committee on Remedies:

The Committee on Elections shall consist of ten members, to be composed of Democrats and Republicans in equal numbers. They shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who shall have the power to fill vacancies. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Elections, through the public press, and by pamphlets or circulars, according to their judgment, to call upon all good citizens of the city and State, to unite earnestly and energetically in one common cause, regardless of party ties, to rid themselves of the thieves and plunderers who have so long, enriched themselves by corrupt State and municipal legislation, by misappropriations, stealing and robbery, and to fill their places at the next elections by intelligent, honest, incorruptible men.

This committee shall cause to be published in English and German in circular or pamphlet form, from time to time, such facts as they may deem proper appertaining to the enormous abuses which have crept into and now control our city affairs; and they shall cause this information to be widely distributed in the various election districts throughout the city at various times previous to the next elections, cautioning the people to vote for no one for office whose name is tainted with fraud or corruption, or who is not solemnly pledged for the repeal of our present city charter. They shall also report to time to time, such action as they may deem advisable. It shall be the duty of the committee to confer with other organizations and report to the Executive Committee such actions for the purpose of [illegible] district that honest and incorruptible men are put in nomination by both political parties, for the same office, the Committee on Elections is not to interfere, except to require a pledge from the candidates to vote for or aid in the repeal of our present city charter, the object of the committee being only the election of honest men. Beyond the foregoing definition of duties, the Committee on Elections is not authorized to act without the advice and consent of the Executive Committee first had and obtained.

A resolution was adopted to instruct the Committee on Remedies to prepare an address to the workingmen employed by the corporation of this city, wherein it shall be stated that the fault of their not receiving prompt payment rests with the present authorities, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and Board of Apportionment, in not holding the necessary meetings, and is not due to any action of the Committee of Seventy.

A further resolution was adopted, to appoint a Committee of Fifteen to act with the Committee of the Council of Political Reform and the Union League Club in securing from the Mayor the appointment of persons designated by them to act as inspectors of election. The committee then adjourned to next Friday, at 8 p. m.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

A United States Custom House Officer Supposed to Have Been Murdered by Mexican Smugglers and Thieves.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Express, Sept. 22.

Judge Henry A. Gilpin and Mr. E. J. Nickerson, of Corpus Christi, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and communicated to us the following intelligence concerning a corpse found on the banks of an aroyo, eight miles below Rockey, between that place and Oakville.

On Monday evening the Judge and Mr. Nickerson reached the house of Mr. Osborne, living on Peter's Ranche, near Rockey, where they halted for the night. After they had put up their horses Mr. Osborne informed them that he had a disagreeable piece of intelligence to communicate, and proceeded as follows:

While riding near the ranche, looking up his stock, he suddenly came upon the corpse of a man, very much decomposed. Alighting from his horse, he approached the body and found the flesh eaten or decayed from the face. The corpse had on a shirt and pair of pants; one foot was without a boot, which lay near at hand, and the other was entirely gone, leaving on the leg the upper part of a boot and having the appearance of having been eaten off by wolves. A short distance from the body was found a dark felt hat, nearly new, and pasted in the crown of which was the name of Alden McLaughlin written thereon in a plain, legible hand, and close to the body was a small pocket knife. The pants pockets of the dead man seemed to have been rifled of their contents, as they were hanging out. Part of the scalp of the man hung to the skull, and the hair attached was of a dark color. The hat containing the name of the unfortunate man was the nearest and only means of identification.

How long the corpse had lain where it was found could only be arrived at by conjecture, it having been six weeks since he left Corpus Christi for this city.

Mr. Osborne stated to Judge Gilpin that he had sent word to his neighbors of the discovery of the body, and that an inquest and burial would take place on the following morning, but the Judge, having urgent business at Austin, could not remain to be present.

Upon further inquiry we learned that Mr. McLaughlin was employed as a mounted inspector of customs on the Rio Grande, and was a most indefatigable and efficient officer. Not long since he detected and had seized a large number of horses which had been smuggled from Mexico.

More recently he traced up to this city another large lot of smuggled Mexican horses which were confiscated by the government, and are the same lot (146 head) now corralled at the Jockey Club race course and advertised to be sold at auction by the United States Marshal on the 28th of September, and it was in connection with this seizure that he visited San Antonio.

Mr. Steneker, the Superintendent of the Menger Hotel, informs us that McLaughlin left here on horseback to return to his district or home on the 20th of August. It is believed he started alone, but some persons say he was accompanied by a Mexican.

Mr. McLaughlin is described as being a man of about 30 years, dark complexion and dark hair and beard, of medium height, and having a halt or lameness in one of his legs. He was known to many persons here, and on the Rio Grande had the reputation of being a most vigilant officer and the dread and fear of all smugglers.

Judge Gilpin states that he saw the wife of McLaughlin just before leaving Corpus Christi, who informed him that she had no intelligence from her husband since he left for San Antonio, and was in alarm at his long delay.

Should this corpse prove to be that of the missing McLaughlin, which is altogether probable, the most reasonable inference will be that he has been waylaid and murdered by the villains and desperadoes whose illegal traffic he so successfully interfered with. We await further investigation and developments.

A FENIAN RAID.

Expectations of an Attack on Fort Garry—Men, Arms, and Money Being Collected.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, Oct. 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Fort Garry informs us that the people of that neighborhood are anticipating trouble from a body of Fenians, who are gathering in different places between St. Cloud and the border, in conjunction with the half-breeds. The priest Donahue, who will be remembered as Riel's ally in "the Red River rebellion," is said to be the moving spirit in the affair. He is reported to have obtained from New York both money and arms, with which he has furnished the half-breeds at St. Joe. Arms are also said to be concealed at Fort Abercrombie, where a company of men have been sworn in, and are being drilled by a Captain Bodkins. A train of thirty wagons lately arrived at St. Cloud is suspected of being intended for the transportation of supplies to St. Joe. Our informant states that everybody from St. Cloud to Fort Garry is convinced that an active movement is really on foot, and that the English and Scotch Canadians in Manitoba are resolved, in case of a Fenian and half-breed outbreak, to wipe out the disturbers of the peace.

We have also learned that Consul Taylor has telegraphed to General Sherman asking that more forces should be sent to the boundary to prevent the expected raid.

Much dissatisfaction with Governor Archibald's management of affairs is reported to exist in Manitoba, and that gentleman's resignation is talked of.

A Sad Scene in Sixth Avenue, New York.

From the New York World, Oct. 3.

Yesterday about noon a crowd of men, women, and children blocked up the sidewalk opposite No. 459 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. The excitement was caused by the appearance at the second-floor windows of that house—which is a brick dwelling-house of most respectable appearance—of a lady attired in black, whose eccentric actions naturally arrested the attention of passers in the street, and so caused the assemblage of a crowd of curious gazers. The lady, who was of prepossessing appearance and apparently about 35 years of age, would go from window to window, shutting and opening them with strange gestures, and waving her hands to the people in the street. Sometimes she would appear at a window with a lighted kerosene lamp in her hand, which she would hold above her head, while she kept time with uplifted finger to some incantation uttered by her. Then, having scanned the crowd for while through an opera-glass, she placed a small silver bell upon the outer window-sill, and having tinkled it, as if to enjoin silence, proceeded to address some vague remarks to her audience. Afterwards she produced a large photograph album, which she opened and placed on the window-sill, calling by gestures the attention of the people outside to the pictures in it. Her most touching action, though, was when she came to the window with a large doll, dressed in blue, which she caressed and held to her bosom as though it were a real child. At this many of the women in the crowd, who knew, probably, the sad history of the hapless lady, could not refrain from shedding tears. There were attendants in the room with the insane woman but they did not in any way interfere with her strange actions, wishing probably to humor her and so prevent a more violent outbreak. It soon became known in the crowd that the unfortunate lady was the widow of the late Dr. Connolly, the terrible tragedy enacted by whom, in West Eleventh street, is fresh in the minds of our readers. Utterly prostrated in mind by that event, she was sent by her friends to an asylum some time since, from which she was removed within a day or two, in the supposition that her mental equilibrium had been restored. After a while two policemen entered the house. The blinds of the windows were then closed, and the street was cleared by the police.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies.

Use these only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any stage in which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures ulcers, ulcerated sore throat and mouth, sore eyes, cutaneous eruptions, copper-colored blotches, soreness of the scalp, scrofula, &c.; is the greatest renovator, alterative and blood purifier known, removes all mercury from the system, and leaves the blood pure and healthy. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 2 cures mercurial affections, rheumatism in all its forms, and gives immediate relief in all cases. [illegible] No. 1 or 2, $5 per bottle, or two for $9. [illegible] GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a radical cure [illegible] GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a radical cure for nervous or general debility, in old or young; imparting energy with wonderful effect; price $5 per bottle or two for $9. On receipt of price, these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all correspondents. None genuine without the name of DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES, D. B. RICHARDS, sole proprietor, blown in glass of bottles. Address DR. D. B. RICHARDS, [illegible] New York. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Circulars sent. [illegible]

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WATCH CASE.

THE "MANSARD

[illegible]

THE GREAT SCALP RAISER.

Exploits of "Comanche Bill" Related by Himself.

Nine Years Spent in Search of a Sister and Revenge.

"An Indian Scalp for Every Hair of a Murdered Mother's Head."

Still in the Hands of the Blackfeet—Rescue of a Female Captive, Etc., Etc.

The celebrated Indian fighter, "Comanche Bill," a brief notice of whose career appeared in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, called at this office, yesterday morning, to pay his respects to the local staff. He was asked if he would like to be "interviewed," and as inquired if that "meant to talk," and when informed that an account of his life and his fights with the red skins would be very acceptable, he said he had no objections to telling what he had seen and done. After imbibing two gills of "fire water," he sat down and began:

Comanche Bill. The difficulty with me is to know how to commence. Do you want me to start out from the time I left Minnesota?

Reporter. Yes.

C. B. Well, I can just tell you. The massacre commenced on the 18th of August, 1862, and my parents were killed the next day after the massacre commenced. I was thirty miles from home when they were killed—up at the Redwoods Agency.

R. How old were you then?

C. B. I was 17. When I came back they were dead, and I got a lock of my mother's hair, which I have yet, and I swore I would have a scalp for every hair in it, and I started right after them.

R. What direction did they take?

C. B. Northwest; up through Dakota. They were Sioux, and the chief of the war party was Little Crow. I tracked them, first, to Christmas, and where the canoe on Silver Lake, near the Yellowstone River.

R. Was his party with him?

C. B. Yes, and his party "got back."

R. Did you have a party with you?

C. B. Yes; stays at good man as ever clam a [illegible]. I had a chaw of tobacco in my mouth, and it [illegible] out suddenly, I tell you; it played hell with [illegible] tobacco, and I went out of the saddle. Then [illegible] my jaw bound up. He had was almost all [illegible] when I met him. He had my mother's [illegible] on his shield. Says I: "Now I will get [illegible]." Well, I was just filled with rage, perfectly [illegible] with rage, and under no control. I rushed [illegible] him, and the chief of the scouts tried to [illegible] me back. My knife was about a foot long. [illegible] old man saw I was determined to go after old [illegible] Wolf, so he says, putting his hand back of [illegible] and drawing a blade about eighteen inches [illegible], "Go at him with this, Bill." I took the [illegible] and went for him. I struck at him, and he threw off the blow with his shield. I [illegible] at him again, saying, "You don't make anything by that, you old ——, I will get you." I made a cut at him and cut him on the arm, cutting into it below the elbow, clear through the muscles to the bone. He made a grab for me, but would have finished me, but one of the scouts shot him. I was about to brain him with his rifle, when I stopped my knife into him "wench." I was cut to pieces; got seventeen cuts and shots in the [illegible].

R. Did you kill him?

C. B. I don't know, but I lifted his hair. I was [illegible] pieces, and was taken down to the Yellowstone. That was in '66.

R. Where was your sister at this time?

C. B. I knew she was sold to the Cheyennes, and I supposed she was dead and I did not pay any [illegible] to anything for a while. I got reckless [illegible] around. I didn't tell you about being [illegible] the Blackfeet. I was out after my sister, [illegible] in the Wind River country, on a trip, and I [illegible] down to go to sleep. Somehow my horse had [illegible] astray, and I went after him. When I got up [illegible], I see nobody, but he was corralled. They [illegible] horse-rode around, and one of them got too [illegible] and I drove a knife into his "weasen." I went [illegible] with me, and I did not want to have any [illegible] with them. They took me prisoner [illegible], and carried me into their camp, and [illegible].

[illegible]

C. B. I was in Arizona last.

R. That is a rough country?

C. B. Yes, the famous Pache country. I did [illegible] about the fellow that came back with [illegible]. I had seen him "signs."

R. What "signs"?

C. B. Indian signs; and I told the boys that [illegible] we would be attacked before night, and [illegible] at it. We were riding along about [illegible] and I saw a horse off to the right of the [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

R. Do you speak their language?

C. B. Some of them, but I don't like to [illegible]. I never want to talk to an Injun if I can [illegible].

R. What tribes are the most dangerous?

C. B. The Pache and Comanches in the South, [illegible] the Blackfeet and the Cheyennes in the [illegible]. There is little difference between [illegible].

R. How many miles have you travelled since [illegible] started in pursuit of your sister?

C. B. Well, I couldn't tell you. I have rode [illegible] the length of the Yellowstone to the [illegible] River twice—that is, from the [illegible] of the country to the Southeast. I [illegible] in the Southwestern part of the time.

R. Have you any relatives living in the States?

C. B. No. The only relative I have is my [illegible].

R. Where do you think she is now?

C. B. About seventy miles southwest of the [illegible] Pass, on the Snake Plains.

R. When are you going out again?

C. B. I shall start on the 6th of next month. I [illegible] to have her or lose my hair—I don't [illegible] which.

R. How would you know her if you found her?

C. B. I can tell her by a mark on her right [illegible].

R. How long have you owned and ridden your [illegible] Red Cloud?

C. B. I rode him from 1866 until three months [illegible] when he broke a leg at Fort Gibson, Arkansas.

R. If you find your sister will you bring her to [illegible]?

C. B. Yes; if I get her I will give her in charge [illegible] friends, and I will go for Lee.

R. Will you then give up hunting Indians if you [illegible]?

C. B. I am going to keep on until I get [illegible].

R. How many do you want?

C. B. I want one for every hair in the lock [illegible] my mother's.

R. You have a big job on hand.

C. B. I will still keep on until I go under. Well, [illegible] will not do to be anything else. Some [illegible] the United States soldiers good Indians [illegible].

[illegible] skin, and remarked that they were the latest style—"spring bottom." There is one seam in them. A tailor in Arizona cut out, and he told him "he would pay him back." He died, and the other half was [illegible] back.

R. Which do you consider the best Indian [illegible] among the United States officers?

C. B. Well, I don't know. Do you mean [illegible] desirable officers or commanders of the [illegible]?

R. Either.

C. B. Sheridan.

R. How does Crook do?

C. B. He is very good. He is a new man, and is learning how. Custer is very good.

R. Are you a good shot?

C. B. Pretty good. Let them organize like them on the Texan frontier, and they [illegible] could be kept in check all the time. The [illegible] getting d—d sharp now days. They [illegible] know what they can do. They make good [illegible] their time, but the minute the grass is [illegible] enough for their ponies to eat, they go on the [illegible] path. A few of them get killed [illegible].

R. Did Lee go with you after the Indians?

C. B. [illegible] They killed my partner, Jim [illegible] eighteen months ago, and I have got to get [illegible] scalps for him yet. We were ranching together. The Indians came along and killed [illegible] and cut him up pretty bad, and left him [illegible]. They killed his child, and drove a knife into his wife's stomach and cut down and laid [illegible] her. Jim and I followed them, and [illegible] the band, but not Linder, the Chief, [illegible] Manches. He was in charge. I will [illegible] wherever I meet him, if it was in a church, [illegible] the White House, and I would cut my way [illegible] twenty-two men to get at him. (Bill has [illegible] very much excited, and ground his teeth [illegible] meant business.)

R. Did you ranch with Bridger?

C. B. Yes. No man ever came to his rich or poor, but he would divide his last [illegible] meat and bread with him.

R. [illegible] Lee?

C. B. Yes; and he and I have been in many [illegible] rubbed out a good many of them. He was [illegible] fighter. There was no cowardice in him. [illegible] gone under, and I think he stands as good chance to get to heaven as a good many. [illegible] would shoot hands with him. He died [illegible] man's life. He put a wounded [illegible] on his horse to get him [illegible] and while running alongside was wounded [illegible] and placed to the ground. Never will pay the devils up for that, we [illegible] because it takes all my life.

This ended the interview. Bill seemed to be did not feel like talking. After [illegible] the reporter with his photograph, taken by B. P. Higgins, of No. [illegible] Bures street—he said "good [illegible]."

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and county property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, October 5:

Halsted st, 20 ft e of Haines st, w f, [illegible] ft, dated July 27 [illegible]

Sullivan st, 30 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 5 [illegible]

Sullivan st, 26 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 5 [illegible]

Elgin st, 112 ft w of Stewart av, s f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 4 [illegible]

Rebecca st, 120 ft w of Throop st, s f, [illegible] 124 ft; Oct. 1 [illegible]

Ashland av, n e cor of Harrison st, w f, [illegible] 125 ft; Sept. 13 [illegible]

Western av, n e cor of Harbine st, w f, [illegible] 125 ft; Sept. 11 [illegible]

Morgan st, n e cor of Harrison st, w f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 5 [illegible]

Grand Haven st, 40 ft w of Stone st, s f, and ¼ of 85x126 ft; Feb. 6 [illegible]

Hinman st, 75 ft w of Paulina st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 13 [illegible]

Leavitt st, n w cor of Hanover st, e f, 100 ft, with 25x126 ft on Hanover st; Sept. [illegible]

North LaSalle st, 200 ft, s of North av, e f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 5 [illegible]

Prairie av, 96 9-10 ft n of Twenty-fifth st, w f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 4 [illegible]

Walsh st, 100 ft e of Fisk st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 27 [illegible]

Van Horn st, s w cor of Oakley st, s f, [illegible] ft; May 12 [illegible]

West Jackson st, s w cor of Western av, [illegible] ft; Sept. 21 [illegible]

Indiana av, n e cor of Thirty-first st, w f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 2 [illegible]

West Washington st, 75 ft w of Ada st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 30 [illegible]

Lake st, 120 ft e of May st, s f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 21 [illegible]

West Jackson st, 80 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, [illegible] ft; July 1 [illegible]

Harrison st, 100 ft w of Loomis st, s f, [illegible] ft; Oct. 5 [illegible]

Grove st, n e cor of Nineteenth st, w f, [illegible] ft; May 31 [illegible]

Auburn st, n e cor of Cuyahoga st, w f, [illegible] ft; May 31 [illegible]

Perry st, 146 ft n of Wilson av, w f, [illegible] ft; Sept. 27 [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Kimbark av, s e cor of Fifty-first st, w f, [illegible] of entire block; Sept. 29 [illegible]

Kimbark av, s e cor of Fifty-first st, w f, [illegible] of entire block; Sept. 29 [illegible]

Kimbark av, n e cor of Fifty-first st, w f, [illegible] of entire block; Sept. 29 [illegible]

Calumet av, 80 ft s of Forty-seventh st, [illegible] ft; Sept. 29 [illegible]

Butterfield st, 75 ft s of Fifty-seventh st, [illegible] ft; Sept. [illegible]

Cottage Grove av, n e cor of Forty-seventh st, and ¼ of 13 acres; Sept. 29 [illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Archer av, 124 ft n of Hart av, e f, [illegible] ft; April 17 [illegible]

Kinzie st, n w cor of Tinkham av, [illegible] acres; Sept. 8 [illegible]

The Humors of the British Campaign.

London Correspondence of the New York World.

Of course there are plenty of stories in circulation through the various camps. Hartford Flats, the Prince of Wales took it into his head to go round the lines one night with an aid-de-camp. As he passed one of the militia sentries, who was walking about with his gun under his arm, the Prince made no salute but just stared at him. "Don't they teach you to salute a general officer?" asked the Prince. "Well," said the militia man, very coolly, "now you mention it, I think they do. But you can't stand in a corner in such a deuced hurry, I hadn't [illegible]." Another militia-man who was on duty challenged some one who was passing through the camp, declaring that the sergeant had told him that he must not let anybody to pass who did not say "the castle." "That's the word, you know," added, innocently, and the intruder, provided with the pass, of course, marked the name and went on. Perhaps the best story, however, is one which the Prince may have brought over. As one General had his service the other day addressed his troops as follows: "Now, my men, we have done over the war, there is no more fire for play; we must settle down to serious drill." Among the practical jokes of the campaign have been the capturing of prisoners on both sides. The hussars have several times been taken by the "heavies," and the tender of the Guards, still sore about the capture of their horses, has been further ruffled by a capture of troopers and an officer having been taken off prisoners by the enemy. A militia regiment in Ireland has been surrounded by the gravity to its commander and disgust. Colonel is reported to have said that he would have taken this gentlemanly hint, which he of the enemy, and that they should have given warning, when he would have put his men in a position to repel attack.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 5.

The recent advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, and the greater activity in the German money markets, do not seem to have affected the markets of this country to any extent. At first, it was apprehended in New York that an unfavorable effect would soon be felt in that market, but a more careful analysis of the condition of finances in Europe convinced even the most cautious that there was but little cause for uneasiness, and confidence, which was but slightly shaken a week or two ago, and the condition of the European money markets, and the attempts of cliques to create an artificial stringency, has been in a measure restored.

As the season advances, the movement of the cotton crop will soon make a demand for money in the South, while work for operations in the West will make an additional use for capital here. In the middle of November, money will probably be extremely active, and perhaps temporarily tight in all the principal money markets. It would in fact be an unfavorable symptom for the prosperity of the country if it were not so. The activity of money in the season of crop movements is in fact only an indication of the great value of the crops and the increased production of wealth; and after a while comes into the market in the shape of floating capital seeking investment. But the great difference to be borne in mind between this year and last, is the fact that we have received large amounts of floating capital from Europe during the last eight or nine months. These are not only likely to be remitted, but we are to be increased by the negotiation of railroad bonds and other American securities in Europe, and there seems no probability of any such pressure as that most approaching a panic, as was experienced last December.

Last week the upward tendency in the stock market was arrested by the exposure of the Tammany Ring, who had been largely interested in stocks, both anticipating, cheapness and probable loss of their plunder, wished to withdraw all their available means, and to put it in some place beyond the reach of the outraged public. This became a cause of the decline in stocks, and for a time the market became much depressed. The market, however, has recovered from that disturbance, and together with the settled aspect of the money market, appears to be gradually improving.

The downward tendency of the price of gold during the last few days is owing with last week is due partly to the expectation that the $1,000,000 of November interest will be available in the market in a short time, and partly to the receipts of considerable amounts of gold in New York from England. This, with the $4,000,000 to be sold in accordance with the Treasury programme for October, will make a fair market supply. For the present the bulk of the gold seems to have passed operations in the large demand for gold to pay duties, the heavy liabilities of the government to pay interest and redeem 5-20s, are likely to cause large fluctuations just now.

For the year ending June 30, 1871, the collections for duties at this port were $[illegible]. But, as was shown in our issue of yesterday, the starting of the new line of steamers to Montreal, and the bonded warehouses of the Merchants' Despatch Company, by means of which they were permitted, in August, to receive goods for transportation from the port of entry to the port of destination, has given the import trade of this city a new impulse, and during the last two months from the time these facilities were first made available, the collections for duties have increased so that the collections for the current fiscal year are likely to reach between $[illegible] and $3,000,000.

In the local money market the only noticeable feature is the falling off in the urgent demand for currency yesterday and to-day. A very large amount of currency has been sent into the country during the last few weeks, and, as there has scarcely any come back yet, it is probable there is enough in circulation there to make all the exchanges that will be required in marketing the crops this fall. With the advent of cooler weather, the marketing of hogs may commence, and the requirements for money may also be a source of demand for the probable the country has more than enough for [illegible] of the hog crop. A [illegible]

districts that honest and incorruptible men were not put in nomination by both political parties, for the same office, the Committee on Elections is not to interfere, except to require a pledge from the candidates to vote for or aid in the repeal of our present city charter, the object of the committee being only the election of honest men. Beyond the foregoing definition of duties, the Committee on Elections is not empowered to act without the advice and consent of the Executive Committee first had and obtained.

A resolution was adopted to instruct the Committee on Remedies to prepare an address to the workingmen employed by the corporation of this city, wherein it shall be stated that the fault of their not receiving prompt payment rests with the present authorities, the Mayor, Board of Supervisors, and Board of Apportionment, in not holding the necessary meetings, and is not due to any action of the Committee of Seventy.

A further resolution was adopted, to appoint a Committee of Fifteen to act with the Committee of the Council of Political Reform and the Union League Club in securing from the Mayor the appointment of persons designated by them to act as inspectors of election. The committee then adjourned to next Friday, at 8 p. m.

MEXICAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

A United States Custom House Officer Supposed to Have Been Murdered by Mexican Smugglers and Thieves.

From the San Antonio (Texas) Express, Sept. 23.

Judge Henry A. Gilpin and Mr. E. J. Nickerson, of Corpus Christi, arrived in town on Wednesday evening, and communicated to us the following intelligence concerning a matter which, for a while, kept the whole border settlements below Rockey, between that place and Oakville.

On Monday evening the Judge and Mr. Nickerson reached the house of Mr. Osborne, living on Peter's Ranche, near Rockey, and stopped for the night. Mr. Osborne they had put up their horses Mr. Osborne had not seen before, but he had a piece of intelligence to communicate, and proceeded as follows:

While riding over the ranche, looking up his stock, he suddenly came upon the corpse of a man, very much decomposed. Alighting from his horse, he approached the body and found the flesh eaten or decayed from the face, and the eyes gone. In the inside and pockets of pants: one foot was without a boot, which lay near at hand, and the other was entirely gone, leaving on the leg the upper part of a boot and having the appearance of having been eaten off by wolves. A short distance from the body was found a dark felt hat, nearly new, and pasted in the crown of which was the name of John McLaughlin of Galveston, written in a plain, legible hand, and close to the body was a small pocket knife. The pants pockets of the dead man were drawn down her throat. That brought her to, and she began to scream. Then the Indians would rip her up, I bet (stained him to do it. He wouldn't let me out for all the world, so he says, pulling his head back of each and drawing a knife across his throat. "Go on with your story, Bill." I took the hint and went for him. I struck at him, and he struck at me. Then I called her mother's name for all I was worth, saying, "Oh, don't make me do so, see her scrambled. Then the Indians made for us, and I tried to stampede their horses, but they were too many for me. I got two Indian words c-a-s. They were coming, and I made for the river. I have in my pocket the knife I used on the Indians, and I'll bet you a dollar you don't find a better piece of steel in it.

"Do you think she is now?"

"She is about seventy miles south west of the Pecos, and I'll bet you a dollar you have got nothing out again."

"I don't care if I do, for I am sure I have got to lose my money—I don't know which."

"I would you know her if you found her."

"I can tell her by a mark on her right hand."

"How long have you owned and ridden your mule Colonel?"

"Ever since, from 1864 until three months ago, when he broke a leg at Fort Gibson, Arkansas."

"You find your sister will you bring her to see me?"

"Yes; I'll put her I'll give her in charge of Bowery, of Sand de Lac."

"I'll see you again by hooting Indians if you don't."

"I am going to keep on until I get there."

"What money do you want?"

"I want a hundred for every hair in the lock of hair I have got."

"I will have a lot for you."

"I will then fulfill I go under. Well, I'll be off. I'll be back in a few days. I'll see you at no great way before. Good-bye, Colonel, good-bye."

"Good-bye, my son, good-bye."

A FENIAN RAID.

Expectations of an Attack on Fort Garry—Men, Arms, and Money Being Collected.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, Oct. 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Fort Garry informs us that the people of that neighborhood are constantly troubled from a body of Fenians, who are gathering in different places between St. Cloud and the border, in connection with the Dufferin visit. The priest Donahue, who will be remembered at Red's ally in "the Red River rebellion," is said to be at the head of the band. He is reported to have obtained from New York both money and arms, with which he has purchased, it is said, several hundred rifles. Arms are also said to be concealed at Pembina. Recently, a number of men have been sworn in, and are being drilled by a Captain Bodkins, a trusty of thirty miles this side of St. Cloud is suspected of being intended for the transportation of supplies to St. Joe. Our informant says that everybody on the road to Fort Garry is convinced that an active movement is shortly on foot by which the English and Scotch Canadians in Manitoba are resolved, in case of a Fenian and half-breed outbreak, to wipe out the disturbers of the peace.

We have also learned that Consul Taylor has telegraphed to Ottawa that unless nothing that more forces should be sent to the boundary to prevent the expected raid, the Canadian militia will be called out. Governor Archibald's management of affairs is reported to exist in Manitoba, and that gentleman's reception is talked of.

A Sad Scene in Sixth Avenue, New York.

From the New York World, Oct. 2.

Yesterday about noon a crowd of men, women, and children blocked up the sidewalk opposite No. 459 Sixth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. All the windows of the second-floor front had an appearance at the second-floor window of that house—which is a brick dwelling-house of most respectable appearance—of a lady attired in black, whose countenance naturally presented the attention of passers in the street, and by reason of the sagacious of a crowd of idle lookers. The lady, who was of prepossessing appearance and apparently about 35 years of age, would open the window by pushing down the upper sash with strong pressure, and waving her hands to the people below, in the skull, and then she would appear a window with a lighted kerosene lamp in her hand, which she would hold above her head, while at the kept time with uplifted finger to some imagination uttered by her lips, which could be seen for a while through an opera-glass, she placed a small silver bell upon the outer window-sill, and then closed it as if to enjoin silence, proceeded to address some vague remarks to the crowd, which, from the exhibition of a large photograph album, which she opened and placed on the window-sill, calling her attention to the pictures which she pointed outside to the pictures in it. Her most touching actions, though, was when she took from the table with a large doll dressed in blue, which she pressed and held to her bosom as though it were a real child. At this many of the women in the crowd, who knew probably the sad history of the lady, could not refrain from shedding tears. There were stupefiants in the case with the insane woman, but they did not in any way interfere with her strange actions, wishing probably to hasten her end as much as possible. At last it soon became known in the crowd that the unfortunate lady was the widow of the late Dr. Worthington, tragically enacted by whom, in West Eleventh street, is fresh in the minds of our readers. It will be called to mind by that event, she was sent by her friends to an asylumsome time since, from which she was released only a day or two, in the supposition that her mental equilibrium had been restored. After a few minutes the curtains of the house, the blinds of the windows were then closed, and the street was cleared by the police.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Richau's Golden Remedies.

Use them only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any case for which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM No. 1 cures of coughs, consumption, throat and bronchial affections, and all diseases of the respiratory organs, and the blood. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ALTERATIVE, No. 2, is the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all diseases arising from impurities in the blood. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a medical cure for all diseases arising from the use of mercury. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR FAMOUS, a medicine for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN LINIMENT, a medicine for the cure of all diseases of the skin. DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR FOR THE TOILET, for the preservation and beautifying of the hair. All the above remedies are prepared by DR. RICHAU, Chemist, and sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 40 Randolph-st., Chicago.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is not followed by indigestion.

Beware of counterfeits. LEA & PERRINS' name is on every bottle of genuine Worcestershire sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

The Inventors' Exhibition

AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill., for the sale of Patents, Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, and Manufactured Articles. PATENT RIGHTS SOLICITED. [Advertisement.]

WATCH CASE.

THE "MANSARD."

THE GREAT SCALP RAISER.

Exposits of "Comanche Bill" Related by Himself.

Nine Years Spent in Search of a Sister and Revenge.

An Indian Scalp for Every Hair of a Murdered Mother's Head.

Found in the Hands of the Blackfeet—Rescue of a Female Captive, Etc., Etc.

The celebrated Indian fighter, "Comanche Bill," a brief notice of whose career appeared in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, called at this office, yesterday morning, to pay his respects to the local staff. He was asked if he would like to be "interviewed," and as lingered if that" meant to talk, when informed that no account of his life and his fights with the red skins would be very acceptable, he said he had no objections to telling some of them and some. After imbibing two glasses of "fire water," he sat down and began:

Comanchebill. The difficulty with me is to know how to commence. Do you want me to start out over the time I left Minnesota?

Reporter. Yes.

C. B. Well, I can just tell you. The massacre commenced on the 19th of August, 1862, and my parents were attacked at the time. Both my parents were killed at the first fire. My father was on his way home when he was killed, and my mother was found in the house. My father was found in the road, about a mile from the house. I was found at the time I left Minnesota.

Reporter. Were you with him?

C. B. Yes; and he kept with me until we reached Fort Ridgely, where I was left with my sister. There was no connection in him. He had been shot in the back and in the head. I had a chance to get to branch as a good many men who had families were taken with him. He died to save me. I was left at home to get him away and while running along I was struck with a lance and pinned to the ground. Never mind I pay the details on for the time. I was left. They never killed a friend of mine but I got even with the party that killed him.

Reporter. Were you with your sister

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

Chicago General Tax Cases Before the Supreme Court.

A Lady Recovers the Price of Lost Baggage.

The Seizure of Some "Pickled Eggs" Resisted.

SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 5.—The business in the Supreme Court to-day was as follows:

... This case had been previously taken on call, by stipulation of the parties; it was now continued.

NEW MOTIONS.

... Appeal dismissed.

... Same order.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

... Submitted on affidavit filed by both parties.

... Submitted by defendant in error.

... Same order.

... Same order.

... Same order.

... Same order.

... Motion, by plaintiff in error, to be allowed further time to file briefs and abstracts.

CALL OF DOCKET.

People's Cases—Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, taken on call.

No. 3. Submitted by agreement.

No. 4. Stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate.

No. 9. Rule on plaintiff in error to file briefs and abstracts by Monday next, granted.

12. Motion for further time to file abstracts entered, the call of the docket being then proceeded with.

CHICAGO GENERAL TAX CASES.

The following cases against the city of Chicago were argued by Mr. Robey, for the appellants, and submitted by both parties upon briefs and abstracts filed:

A. G. Webster vs. the city of Chicago.

Charles N. Dyer vs. same.

Joseph Neely vs. same.

James E. Burns vs. same.

William M. Tilder vs. same.

W. K. Wells vs. same.

George P. Harding vs. same.

Daniel E. Brand vs. same.

John D. McLeod vs. same.

John H. Small vs. same.

John Prince vs. same.

Charles Follansbee vs. same.

Phebe E. Mills et al. vs. same.

Jacob Harris vs. same.

Thomas H. Brown vs. same.

Ed. A. Burbank vs. same.

George E. Adams vs. same.

John S. Wallace vs. same.

Wm. T. Johnson vs. same.

Henry H. Shufeldt vs. same.

Walter W. Allport et al. vs. same.

Henry Potwin vs. same.

William Burk and Thomas R. Armstrong vs. same.

John C. Haines vs. same.

Daniel Goodwin vs. same.

Edward J. Cooper et al. vs. same.

T. Larned vs. same.

Martin O. Walker vs. same.

Bernard A. Stampolski vs. same.

Walter Butler vs. same.

Rollin Wheeler et al. vs. same.

Henry H. Walker vs. same.

E. S. Fowler vs. same.

Reuben Taylor et al. vs. same.

Wm. M. Darby et al. vs. same.

R. P. Jacobs et al. vs. same.

Parker R. Mason et al. vs. same.

In submitting the above cases, Mr. Robey said: The cases included in this record originated upon the report of the City Collector of the City of Chicago of the city taxes levied last year. The assessment was not made nor completed until some time in the month of September. The warrant was issued to the City Collector about the 15th day of December, and the Common Council was not authorized to levy any tax whatever, under the statute by which it proceeded, until after the assessment had been completed and recorded, and the record, signed by the proper officer, had been deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes. ...

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

...

spoiled, then there was no guilt, and the liability would only attach as to a warehouseman.

NOTES EXECUTED BUT DENIED.

Judge Booth, having submitted to the jury the case mentioned yesterday, took up the trial of an action of assumpsit by William Kerr and William C. Warner against John Neecott. It is sought, in this case, to recover upon two promissory notes, each for $978, executed on the 15th day of February, 1870, in consideration of a sale of lime alleged to have been made to defendant. The defendant claims that the notes were given as mere memoranda to fix the value of certain lime, and not for merchandise actually sold and bought. This case did not proceed beyond the empanelling of the jury.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Ralph A. Loveland and others against Heman G. Hyatt and James P. Taylor, by which demand is made for $2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT.

AN EGG CASE.

A verdict was returned before Judge Gary, in action of trover, brought by ... D. Reynolds against John Goldenberg, and the late Sheriff, J. L. Beveridge. The plaintiff claimed the value of ten barrels of eggs, which, she charged, had been wrongfully diverted from her use. The defence was that the eggs were rightfully seized under execution against one D. E. Bryant. The question, therefore, arose as to the proprietor having any right. Wherefore it was held by the Court that if the plaintiff sent money to Bryant, as her agent, to invest, and he invested it in the purchase (for her and in her name) of eggs, and the preparation of the same by a patented process, they were her property, wherefore no levy could be made upon them under an execution against Bryant; but if Bryant pickled the eggs for her, and had them in warehouse, and had warehouse receipts for them, then if these were not the identical eggs he received to pickle, then the levy was correct.

ON TRIAL—FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Judge Porter had on trial before himself and a jury, an action of trespass by Ellert and Caroline Jorgenson against George and Emily Weeks. It is claimed that the female plaintiff was illegally detained in the house of defendants.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered (among others) as follows:

—American Exchange Fire Insurance Company v. Henry J. Van Dusen and Richard S. Jordan, for $978.38.

—Frank P. Elliott, Jr., and others v. Samuel P. Beach and Frederick Barnard, for $941.97.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition was filed by George Strauchon against Annie M. Baker and others to declare and enforce a mechanic's lien on Lot 31, Kimball's Subdivision, in section 14, 38, 13.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John W. Stearns and others against Jeremiah S. Taylor and Frederick Mehoring, in which the claim is for $5,000.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE.

A gang of small boys have been engaged in the odious game of stealing the morning newspaper from front doorsteps. A few of these young thieves were caught the other day, and were brought to the Police Court yesterday. It appeared from the statement of the complainant that the paper stolen daily from his door was not a very respectable sheet, but that circumstance did not mitigate the offence. Indeed it is all the more aggravating to have a choice morsel of badness snapped from under one's nose just before breakfast. The young thieves were held for further examination, there being more of the same gang not yet caught.

—John Pinchard was charged with severely correcting his wife. The case was continued to allow Mrs. Pinchard to recover from her black eye, &c.

—George Harmon was held for trial, under bail of $300, on the charge of stealing a cow from Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Harmon explains his action by saying that the cow was in danger of being run over by some of those loose locomotives which are seen wandering along the tracks at night, and that he was only taking care of her.

THE OTHER COURTS.

At the West and North Side Courts the cases consisted of commonplace drunks and disorderlies.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Meetings in the Ninth and Tenth Wards—Large Crowds and Enthusiastic Proceedings.

TENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at No. 58 West Madison street. Alderman C. C. P. Holden was appointed temporary Chairman, and J. S. Reynolds Secretary.

General Hotchkiss moved the appointment of a Committee of five, by the Chair, to report nominations for permanent officers.

The Chair appointed as such committee: General Hotchkiss, H. F. Oliver, N. Powell, Joseph Hogan, and John M. Farquhar.

The committee reported the following named officers:

President—O. E. Moore.

Vice President—General C. T. Hotchkiss.

Secretary—R. W. Clark, Jr.

Treasurer—Henry C. Wentworth.

...

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman was called upon for a speech. He replied briefly, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He maintained that the principles of constitutional freedom were the principles of the Republican party. ...

Major John M. Farquhar was called for. ...

The Hon. L. L. Bond said that at present he saw nothing but national issues on which to run local elections, but he thought those issues were of sufficient importance to wake every man to put his whole energies into the coming election. The Democratic party had received its death-blow, and its grave was being dug.

General Hotchkiss excused his inability to reply to calls for a speech, on the ground of a severe cold.

Mr. H. B. Hurd was received with applause, and delivered an address.

Ald. C. C. P. Holden was called upon by many voices. ...

Supervisor Simeon W. King was called upon, and responded briefly.

Mr. Charles H. Ham was called for enthusiastically, with usual facetious allusions. He responded as usual.

Mr. Charles Matson was called upon, and modestly refrained from addressing the meeting, so many more eminent speakers being present, and so many able men having already declined to speak, on the plea of inability to do justice to the occasion.

Ald. Holden moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Moore for the use of the room.

The motion was agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

The Chair announced a meeting for Tuesday evening next, at No. 119 Randolph street.

NINTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Ninth Ward held a meeting last evening at No. 343 South Canal street. The President of the club, Mr. Jack Stevens, called the meeting to order, and ordered the reading of the minutes, which were approved.

Mr. Clark Geib rose, in response to one enthusiastic call, and made the first speech of the evening. He announced the bill of fare for the evening, and modestly characterized himself as the soup. The next dish would be beef, or something equally solid, and so on to the ice cream and champagne. Mr. Geib then went on to speak of the prospects for the approaching campaign.

He was followed by Mr. A. L. Morrison, who dwelt on the prevailing corruptions in city governments, particularly as illustrated by the practices of the Tammany leaders in New York, and pointed out the necessity of avoiding a similar fate for the government of Chicago. He then went into a general review of the policy of the Republican party, and closed his remarks by calling upon all true citizens to rally round the old standard in the coming struggle.

Remarks were made by General Mann, Frank Lawler, and other citizens and candidates, and the meeting adjourned.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fifth Ward Republicans was held at Launder's Hall, Douglas place, Cottage Grove avenue, last evening. On motion, J. B. Brennan was selected for temporary Chairman, and Eli Smith Secretary.

...

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported as follows:

President—Peter Daggy.

...

The meeting then adopted the report of the committee.

Alderman Daggy then occupied the chair.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Daggy, Jones, Holland, Remick, Stowe.

The following resolution was then adopted by the meeting:

...

THIRD WARD.

The citizens and tax-payers of the Third Ward are requested to meet on Saturday evening, October 7, at 8 o'clock, at the California House, No. 419 State street, to select a good suitable man to represent the ward in the Common Council for the next two years.

Charles Busby,	Peter Wolf,
George Hall,	P. Bandine,
S. O. Winch,	J. H. Hilbert,
Wm. B. Phillips,	Peter Kessler,
B. Pennington,	Jos. Pollak,
G. B. Jones,	John Koch,
R. Reeve,	Rudolf Weber,
John W. McGinnis,	Aug. Herr,
O. D. Olds,	Otto Schroeter,
B. Steele,	Wm. Luckow,
Philip Wadsworth,	C. Pfirshing.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Second Ward Republicans are called to meet this evening at Schroeder's Hall, corner of Clark and Jackson streets. The object of the meeting is the organization of a ward club for the campaign. The hour set is 7:30.

Crosby's Music Hall.

Dr. Payne will lecture to-night to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago on the "Human Throat," and appendages, the Larynx, Trachea, etc., etc. ...

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Kehoe Investigation Indefinitely Postponed.

South Chicago Assessment—County Hospital Matters.

Appointment of Election Boards—List of Polling Places.

MORNING SESSION.

The roll call of the Board of Supervisors on yesterday morning indicated that the following members were present: Albert, Almendinger, Blathardt, Bohlander, Bowen, Busse, Robert Clark, D. W. Clark, Jr., Coleman, Conley, Danaldo, Dixon, Dupont, Emmons, Freise, Gade, Gage, Gray, Griffin, Guenther, Harth, Haskamp, Heper, Holland, Humphrey, Kehoe, King, Kott, Lynch, Mahlman, Mahr, O'Connell, Ohlendorf, Pahlman, Pierce, Russell, Sanders, Schwab, Schultz, Schween, Stephens, Tesch, Ward, Waterman, Wendt, Worthington, Wrenn, Wright, Waite.

KEHOE POSTPONED.

Supervisor Worthington moved that the Kehoe investigation be postponed indefinitely. Carried.

SOUTH CHICAGO ASSESSMENT.

Supervisor Sanders offered the following:

WHEREAS, There has been a large amount of taxes thrown out by reason of alleged irregularities in the assessment in the town of South Chicago ... therefore, be it

Resolved, That the County Clerk is hereby instructed to ascertain the exact amounts of taxes thus thrown out, from time to time, as aforesaid, and which have not been declared illegal by the court of last resort, and cause the same to be added to the assessment roll of such town for the present year.

After amending so as to make the preamble include all the towns in the county, the brace was passed.

BILLS AUDITED.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported for confirmation bills of nearly $1,000. Ordered paid, and the board adjourned to 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:10 President Waite called the board to order.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

On motion, the special order, consisting of the names of Judges of Election, was taken up, and Supervisor Blathardt read the list of Judges and places of voting.

The reading went on smoothly enough until the Sixth Ward was reached, when some discussion ensued between the reader of the report and the ward Supervisor. It ended by a motion to throw out the challenged wards until the conclusion of the reading. This motion was carried, and under it the Sixth and Eighteenth Wards were laid over.

The list was then adopted and confirmed, with the exception of the two wards named.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The regular business of the session was then resumed, and one unimportant decision disposed of. The call of the committees produced a report from the Hospital Committee, which was read by Supervisor Emmons, and adopted. This action disposed of some $800 of public money for divers purposes.

ANOTHER BILL AUDITED.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Claims presented bills to the amount of $56 for confirmation. The bills were ordered paid.

A PROMISE.

A somewhat acrimonious discussion ensued upon the subject of the report which was due from the Equalization Committee. An explanation was extracted from Colonel Bowen, which went to show that a report would be handed in this morning.

TOWN OF PROVISO.

A resolution was moved and passed that the special committee to whom had been referred the petition of citizens of Proviso, asking for a new town, be required to report immediately.

The committee asked further time which was granted.

ONLY A QUORUM.

After some very characteristic business, a call of the house was voted, and developed the fact that there was barely a quorum present.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The special Committee on the Election Boards of the Sixth and Eighteenth Wards made a report filling the vacancies left in the first reading. Exception was taken to one of the judges by Supervisor Wrenn, and he made a motion to substitute another name for A. H. Robinson. This was commented upon rather strongly by Supervisors Clark, Wendt, and Wrenn, and in the course of a number of unnecessary motions it was decided to let the Judges stand as they came from the committee.

Below is the report, as revised and amended. As it now stands it contains the Judges of Election of each voting precinct in the city, and the polling places for the same. Each Judge who has the letter D annexed to his name is a Democrat; every name without such a suffix is a Republican.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—C. S. Storey, W. G. Ogle, Edward Carey, (D.) Polls at No. 196 Clark street.

Second Precinct—H. S. Albin, John D. Whaley, D. W. Highee, (D.) Polls at No. 29 Wabash avenue.

Third Precinct—... Polls at No. 90 West Madison street.

Fourth Precinct—George W. Knox, Sam Davenport, Charles Heaney, (D.) Polls at No. 129 Fifth avenue.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Nelson Tuttle, Xavier L. Otis, Hiram Hastings, (D.) Polls at No. 132 State street.

Second Precinct—William T. Hancock, George H. Laflin, George W. Todd, (D.) Polls at No. 24 State street.

Third Precinct—Joseph Kohl, G. J. Sutter, William Haragwarath, (D.) Polls at No. 139 East Van Buren street.

Fourth Precinct—Hugh Reed, C. C. Otto, Anton Berg, (D.) Polls at No. 126 Fifth avenue.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—Joseph Pollock, F. T. Smith, W. L. Churchill, (D.) Polls at corner of Peck court and State street.

Second Precinct—Julius Rodbertus, B. M. Hancock, Fred. Zerulla, (D.) Polls at No. 426 South Clark street.

Third Precinct—... Polls at No. 372 State street.

Fourth Precinct—J. W. McGinnis, S. D. Phelps, D. J. Wilde, (D.) Polls at No. 601 State street.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—William Wheeler, Jacob Richmond, Mark Kimball, (D.) Polls at No. 793 Michigan avenue.

Second Precinct—A. C. Calkins, J. T. Allen, F. W. Tourtelotte, (D.) Polls at No. 90 Twenty-second street.

Third Precinct—J. B. Darling, Joseph Sampson, R. A. B. Mills, (D.) Polls at No. 1198 State street.

Fourth Precinct—... Polls at No. 185 ...

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—E. S. Wheeler, C. E. Vandercook, Robert W. Walsh, (D.) Polls at northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets.

Second Precinct—J. B. Hall, Charles Sexton, Alex. Wiedersp..., (D.) Polls at southeast corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

Third Precinct—William E. Richardson, Alex. Coch, J. W. Roche, (D.) Polls at southeast corner of Douglas place and Cottage Grove avenue.

Fourth Precinct—William Bartlett, Conrad Devlin, ... Polls at northwest corner of Douglas place and State street.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—Michael Schmitz, Adam John, Timothy Gibbons, (D.) Polls at No. 42 Archer avenue.

Second Precinct—John M. Mathy, John Kramer, George Reilly, (D.) Polls at No. 500 Wentworth avenue.

Third Precinct—Chris. Gunderjohn, William Saunders, J. B. Stephens, (D.) Polls at No. 24 Hanover street.

Fourth Precinct—William Mueller, C. Haun, Timothy Lynch, (D.) Polls at Healy Hall, Archer avenue.

Fifth Precinct—James Clary, Mathew Haines, (D.) William David, (D.) Polls at No. 306 Archer avenue.

SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Adam Frank, Patrick Loughlin, (D.) William Kenney, (D.) Polls at corner Halsted and Canalport avenue.

Second Precinct—John Rice, Michael Gorman, (D.) Fred Haeting. Polls at No. 575 Halsted street.

Third Precinct—John Westphal, Thomas O'Connor, (D.) James Brennan.

Fourth Precinct—Thomas McCann, (D.) Richard Carberry, Henry Ewland. Polls at northwest corner of Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street.

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—Wat Schuler, M. J. Brennan, (D.) J. J. Gillespie. Polls at engine house, Maxwell street, near Canal street.

Second Precinct—A. D. Miller, B. Deaver, (D.) Charles Batzenbach. Polls at corner Jefferson and Maxwell streets.

Third Precinct—Geo. W. Gardner, Nicholas Ruehl, Jerome McMahon, (D.) Polls at corner Union and Mitchell streets.

Fourth Precinct—John N. Lynch, Philip Maas, B. Brennan, (D.) Polls at corner Brown & Maxwell streets.

Fifth Precinct—John Derrickson, George Martin, B. C. McDonald, (D.) Polls at corner Throop and Sampson streets.

NINTH WARD.

First Precinct—B. Weichelbaum, Charles Herbertz, M. Fitzgerald, (D.) Polls at southeast corner of Harrison and Canal streets.

Second Precinct—Willie Kaspar, M. D. Prindiville, (D.) William Daniels. Polls at southwest corner of Canal and Forquer streets.

Third Precinct—John Meagher, (D.) R. V. Kennedy, John Morgan. Polls at southwest corner of Harrison and Jefferson streets.

Fourth Precinct—Dominick Kinetsch, Morgan O'Brien, (D.) James Campbell. Polls at northeast corner of DeKoven and Desplaines streets.

Fifth Precinct—John C. Klyn, William Bachmer, L. H. O'Connor (D.) Polls at southeast corner of Taylor and Morgan streets.

Sixth Precinct—Joseph Sherwin, Henry Pilgrim, Thomas Nolan, (D.) Polls at southwest corner Polk street and Blue Island avenue.

Seventh Precinct—James Stewart, Ogden Lowell, Edwin Murphy, (D.) Polls at engine house, No. 21 Blue Island avenue.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct—A. G. Lane, H. P. Baldwin, Robert Law, (D.) Polls at engine house near corner Clinton and Jackson streets.

Second Precinct—Abner Sutton, Charles W. Gray, A. L. Amberg, (D.) Polls at engine house, northwest corner of Washington and Clinton streets.

Third Precinct—C. C. Kohlsaat, J. W. Boyden, Michael McCauley, (D.) Polls at northwest corner of Madison and Green streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Frank Novak, B. F. Sitts, R. J. Barrett, (D.) Polls at No. 164 Milwaukee avenue, corner Green street.

Second Precinct—Dan. Brobston, Gilbert Olson, Patrick Rogers, (D.) Polls at No. 29 and 31 Milwaukee avenue, corner Union street.

Third Precinct—Harry Deal, John Guignell, Richard Slater, (D.) Polls at No. 129 West Lake street, corner Desplaines.

Fourth Precinct—William Wayman, W. H. Miller, W. McKay, (D.) Polls at southeast corner of West Lake and Sangamon streets.

TWELFTH WARD.

First Precinct—... Clark, E. R. Gilbert, Thomas McDonald, (D.) Polls at northeast corner Kinzie and Rucker streets.

Second Precinct—Abner F. Hower, John Carpenter, G. Wilson, (D.) Polls at No. 461 West Randolph street.

Third Precinct—Samuel McCotter, L. H. Drury, John W. McConnell, (D.) Polls at Nos. 451 and 453 West Madison street.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—H. A. Wynkoop, (D.) G. H. French, ... Polls at No. 75 West Madison street.

Second Precinct—Joseph Hamblin, John Dunphy, (D.) John Whitbeck. Polls at corner of Madison and Henry streets.

Third Precinct—R. D. Stuart, J. W. Bridgman, O. W. Nash, (D.) Polls at corner Oakley and Madison streets.

Fourth Precinct—William Neff, E. A. Earl, G. F. Hathaway, (D.) Polls at northwest corner of Western avenue and Madison street.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—... Polls at northwest corner of Wood and Carroll streets.

Second Precinct—H. B. Cabot, ... Polls at corner of ... street, between Hobbie and Hoyne streets.

Third Precinct—D. ... Goodhue, (D.) Polls at No. 131 Western avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Emil Dreier, Henry Wolf, Michael Lambin, (D.) Polls at No. 172 Milwaukee avenue, corner Green street.

Second Precinct—Emil Wilkin, John Baumgarten, Edward O'Brien, (D.) Polls at No. 26 Milwaukee avenue.

Third Precinct—C. H. Doerwing, L. F. Wahl, John Doserback, (D.) Polls at No. 451 Milwaukee avenue.

Fourth Precinct—John Nestwood, Edward Saalbacher, William Corbitt, (D.) Polls at No. 756 Milwaukee avenue.

Fifth Precinct—Henry Thiess, William Nomes, Michael Hallinan, (D.) Polls at corner Elston avenue and Bloomingdale road.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—G. H. Hatlammer, E. O. Ward, P. Trepeter, (D.) Polls at corner Willow and Halsted streets.

Second Precinct—P. L. Hankinson, W. Walker, ... Koenige, (D.) Polls at John Kerber's, No. 651 Larrabee street.

Third Precinct—W. H. Stickney, J. O. Maxwell, P. M. Ryan, (D.) Polls at No. 71 North Wells street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—..., Henry Ragor, J. McHugh, (D.) Polls at corner of Larrabee and Huron streets.

Second Precinct—Andrew Michel, Adam Ott, ... Polls at No. 46 ... street.

Third Precinct—Philip Schwabacher, Frank ..., Robert Lahey, (D.) Polls at corner Wells and ... streets.

Fourth Precinct—Isaac Rothbacher, (D.) N. Stark, Andrew Miller, (D.) Polls at No. 400 North Clark street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—... Peter Carpenter, Robert Slack, (D.) Polls at No. 203 Chicago avenue.

Second Precinct—A. H. Robinson, John Otis, Philip Kennedy, (D.) Polls at No. 23 Chicago avenue.

Third Precinct—John C. Grant, Thomas Cannon, Owen McCarty, (D.) Polls at 131 Chicago avenue.

Fourth Precinct—George Barker, Peter Fleming, Ad. Charles Strasburg. Polls at No. 134 North Market street.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—John H. Maine, John Thiesen, ... (D.) Polls at No. ... Superior street.

Second Precinct—John A. Potk, Lorenz Mattern, J. P. Gettins, (D.) Polls at North Side Turner Hall, Clark street.

Third Precinct—John A. Nelson, Owen Dougherty, John Stoehr, (D.) Polls at Fred Stoehr's, northwest corner of Larrabee avenue and Wells street.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First Precinct—... Henry Longabber, L. ... Kennedy, (D.) Polls at North Market ...

...

Brines, (D.) Polls northwest corner of Huron and Wells streets.

Fourth Precinct—Alexander White, Bruno Kasser, R. C. Hammill, (D.) Polls northwest corner Chicago avenue and Rush street.

Fifth Precinct—Adam Bruser, R. M. Collender, Sheldon Graves, (D.) Polls at northeast corner Water and Rush streets.

The board then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE THIRD EASTERN TOUR

of the White Stockings is now partially arranged, at least so far as concerns the fifth and deciding game with the Athletics, which has been agreed upon for the 17th inst., in Brooklyn. The question of an umpire, which promises to be a serious one, has not yet been settled. The Whites will start East on the 15th inst., and, proceeding directly to Brooklyn, will play the Athletics there on Tuesday, the 17th. They will then go to Troy and play the one or more games necessary to complete the Haymaker series, and, returning, will stop at Cleveland and finish up with the Forest Citys.

NOTES IN GENERAL.

This week's *Clipper* contains precisely one line in relation to the White Stocking-Boston game of Friday last—this in its tabulated statement of the championship games played during September. As an example of devotion to Harry Wright and his nine, this is truly touching, but as an exhibition of spite and malice by a pretended "great national sporting journal," it is decidedly "fast."

—The *Clipper* also persists in placing the White Stockings third on the championship list, though for what reason it would puzzle anybody but Chadwick and Harry Wright to conceive of. If the Chicago Club should go through without losing a series, it would surprise nobody in the West to see the *Clipper* solemnly maintain that there is no such thing as the championship.

—McAtee and Hodes have received propositions to engage with the new Baltimore nine, for which Matthews, Brainard, and Hall have been already secured.

ÆTNAS VS. OLYMPICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—This afternoon the Ætnas met the Olympics, of this city, and administered a very severe drubbing to the Philadelphia players. The game did not begin till 4 o'clock, with the Olympics at the bat, Captain Reid succeeding in turning the copper the right way. They batted well for one run and left three men on bases. They succeeded in whitewashing the Chicago lads the first two innings, but in the third they opened the eyes of the Philadelphians to the tune of seven runs on good hits. The Ætnas allowed the Olympics to make four runs up to the ninth inning, making four runs themselves on the sixth inning, and, striking another streak of batting in the eighth, made eleven before they were put out. The fielding on both sides in the majority of the innings was very good. The following is the score by

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ætnas	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	11	1	—23
Olympics	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4

First base hits—Ætnas, 24; Olympics, 16.

Time of game—Two hours and a half.

Umpire—A. J. Reach, Athletics.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Over the signature of "E. Coy, Secretary," there come for publication two notices of which the following are faithful transcripts:

The Prairies, of the South Side, and the Liberties, of the West Side, play a match game this afternoon at the Lake Shore Park.

The Champion club, of the South Side, play a game at the ball park this afternoon with the Liberties.

Now as between these conflicting announcements the dear public is requested to take its choice. It seems entirely probable that a game of some kind will be played.

—The White Stockings will play the Chicago Athletics on to-morrow afternoon on the ball park.

—On Monday afternoon the Rockfords will come out from their hibernation with full intent to devour and extirpate the Whites. Judging from the tone of the Rockford weeklies, the town is outraged upon the subject of the Kelly dead ball, and it is entirely probable that the visitors will seek revenge in the use of a lively ball. It is on record that the man who came after wool went back shorn.

—The White Stocking-Haymaker games of Thursday and Saturday next are attracting great attention, and the crowd is likely to be an immense one. The sale of tickets for the two games will begin this morning at 9 o'clock.

GAME YESTERDAY.

The Arctics defeated the Enterprises by 23 to 11.

THE TURF.

RACING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—The race club purse of $350, mile and a half dash, for all ages; was won by Sentinel, beating Billy Williamson, Bayonet, Tom Carter, Marie Sims, Vildeco, Morgan Scout, and Gray Ella in the same order. Time, 2:42½.

The race for the club purse of $600, two mile heats, for all ages, was won by Nellie Gray, beating the Morgan Scout, Nessie Shepard being distanced the first heat. Time, 3:44½ and 3:46.

The favorites won both races. The attendance was good.

TROTTING AT ST. LOUIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 5.—In the trotting race against time for the grand prize of $1,000 there were ten competitors. The horses were to go six times around the arena, blocks being nailed down to prevent crowding in, being nearly equal to one and one half miles. Ella Wright, owned by Lon Wright, of St. Louis, came in the winner of the $1,000. Time, 3:43¼.

Pilot Temple, owned by Peter Lindle, of St. Louis, second, winning $250. Time, 3:45¾.

Tackey, owned by Robert Carr, of St. Louis, won the third money, $100. Time, 3:53¼.

GOLDSMITH MAID AT ST. JOSEPH.

On the 4th inst. Goldsmith Maid trotted the second heat in 2:18½ in an exhibition with Lucy. The press of St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City is unanimous in the verdict that Lucy is much faster than Goldsmith Maid, but, being owned by the same person, she is being held back, in a double sense, until the Maid can be sold at an enormous figure.

RACES AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—The Mystic Park races, to-day, were very largely attended.

The first race, purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:30, was won by Joe. Time, 2:30¼, 2:28, 2:28¼.

The second, for a purse of $3,000, for horses of the 2:38 class, was won by Harry Harley. Time, 2:30½, 2:36, 2:31¼, 2:29, 2:29¾.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROSA D'ERINA.

Another large and appreciative audience—unexpectedly large, in view of the threatening weather—greeted Rose D'Erina at Farwell Hall last evening, on the occasion of her second concert. The unqualified success which the young lady achieved on her first appearance was fully confirmed last night. She was not only in better voice and more at ease, but her selections were of a more pleasing character than on Tuesday evening. After an organ solo, the Grand March from "Eli," magnificently performed by Mr. Creswold, Mlle. D'Erina gave the scena from "Der Freischutz," in which the prayer occurs. This she sang with a deep, reverent feeling, and a pure vocalization, which gained for her a tumultuous recall, to which she responded with "Comin' Thro' the Rye," showing that a very pretty Scotch dialect is embraced in her manifold lingual accomplishments. "The Harp that Once," &c., was also sung with admirable expression, and for the encore she gave Geary's "My own Bright Island Home." This was followed by a French barcarole by Gounod, and the familiar Spanish laughing song, "El Jagne," the latter being characterized by a gleeful cachinnation equal to Carlotta Patti's happiest efforts in that direction. For the encore to this she rendered the Spanish hunting song of Tuesday evening, which is one of the finest gems in her repertoire. After a duet for Mlle. D'Erina and Mr. Geary, came Gounod's *Ave Maria*, with piano and organ accompaniment. It would be useless to say that her rendition of this was equal to that of the many illustrious *prima donne* who have been before her in this city; but, if not entirely faultless in the matter of execution, it was still a high order of vocal merit, and was very ... applauded. A brace of Irish ballads, most exquisitely rendered, and received with delight by the audience, made up the rest of Mlle. D'Erina's share of the entertainment. She has established herself in the most cordial and friendly relations toward the Chicago public, and it is not difficult to foresee that her sterling accomplishments of voice and method will win for her a most brilliant career. As on the occasion of the first concert, the most pleasing and valuable assistance was rendered by Messrs. Creswold, Geary, and Mazarette, all of whom came in for a goodly share of appreciation.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. General Lander, the distinguished tragedienne, arrived at the Tremont House last evening from Salt Lake, where she has been fulfilling an engagement. Mrs. Lander will make her *re-entree* upon the Chicago stage, after an absence of three years, at Hooley's Opera House, in the character of *Elizabeth*. This is one of her greatest impersonations, and one in which she is generally acknowledged to have few living equals on the stage.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The "Long Strike" at Hooley's; "Elk," at McVicker's; "Won at Last," and a capital farce at Wood's, and a good bill of minstrelsy at the Dearborn.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME CONCERT,

this evening, at Farwell Hall, will of course prove a real success every way. The programme printed in another column will be sure to fill the hall, if there was not the opportunity also presented for aiding a noble and worthy charity. The benefit will be a real and substantial one, as all the expenses of the concert have been donated. Reserved seats are now to be had at Farwell Hall office. Be sure to go and do something for the foundlings, and enjoy a pleasant evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Fire Patrol Company:

GENTLEMEN: I take this method of thanking you for extinguishing the fire which your patrol discovered on my new building on last evening, and thereby saving it from serious damage. The promptness and efficiency of your company in this, your first, effort, evidence not only the necessity for such an organization as yours, but your ability and promptness in doing all you can in the protection of property. Feeling that too much credit cannot be awarded your company for their timely action, I am, yours gratefully,

H. H. HONORE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1871.

The Kansas City Industrial Exposition.

The people of Kansas City, Mo., have under way a combined Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair, which, from all indications, promises to be the grandest exhibition of the kind ever seen west of the Mississippi River. The plan contemplates an exhibition of all conceivable kinds of manufactures, products, arts, etc., together with an extensive show of fine horses and cattle. For the accommodation of the latter a fine racing park has been leased. Among the features of the exposition will be a commodious Power Hall, for machinery in motion, a Fine Art Department, Department of Cereals, Vegetables, etc., Floral Hall, trials of speed by noted horses, balloon ascension, display of fire works, grand street procession, athletic sports, etc., etc. The exposition will continue from the 16th to the 23d of the present month, and any further information may be obtained by addressing the "Industrial Exposition, Kansas City, Mo."

Quigley's Automatic Heat Governor.

This invention has been tested for several years, and has been found to be a good remedy for the defects and dangers of the common hot-air furnaces. Among the principal advantages of the Heat Governor are, no trouble in regulating fires, the production of a uniform heat, with purity of atmosphere, and a great saving in fuel. It may be attached to any furnace, and it regulates, automatically, the admission of air to the fire, according to the requirements of the temperature. It is also a great safeguard against overheating and danger from fire. The agent for the Heat Governor in Chicago is Edward Sutton, 105 Dearborn street, where the invention may be examined.

Fresh Oysters and Lake Fish.

H. M. Curtis, No. 12 Clark street, is now receiving large quantities of the celebrated Maltby Baltimore oysters, and is supplying the trade with the same at the lowest market prices for good stock. The Maltby oysters are, beyond doubt, the only brand that retain the original flavor of the oyster, as they are canned in their own liquor. He is also prepared to supply all country and city trade with fresh dressed ... fish, and trout. You cannot do better than to call on, or send in your orders to him.

Millinery Opening.

Hopson & Co., No. 74 State street, are now opening a large stock of winter goods, such as feathers, flowers, velvets, laces, bonnet and hat ... in the millinery line, ...

CONDUCTORS' CONVENTION.

Financial Condition of the Association—Amendments to the Constitution.

Applicants for Relief—Resolutions Adopted—Election of Officers.

The Conductors' Convention came to order yesterday morning, in Hooley's Opera House; the attendance of delegates was as large as on the preceding morning, the ladies, however, being but feebly represented.

The proceedings opened with prayer, offered by the Rev. R. Laird Collier.

Mr. George S. Wilson, from the Committee on Credentials, reported 137 delegates duly entitled to seats in the convention. There were 60 members absent. The report was adopted.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation, asking the pleasure of the company of the delegates to inspect the Board of Trade, was referred to the Committee on Communications.

An invitation from Mr. John C. Gault, to go on an excursion to Milwaukee, placing a special train at the disposal of the convention, was referred to the same committee.

FINANCIAL.

The Committee on Finance reported, through the Chairman, Mr. Sears. The report showed that the Secretary had accounts opened with 190 different roads and divisions. The committee had examined the reports of 137 local Secretaries, of which 119 were found correct, and 18 incorrect. The committee wished the convention to impress upon the local secretaries the necessity for making full and correct reports. The committee further reported that they had examined the books and vouchers of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and found that he had received $150,105 during the year, and had paid out $147,305, leaving a balance of $1,779 on account of assessments. The private account of the company, at the commencement of the present year, showed a balance of $5,156.53 in the treasury; received during the present year, $3,192.83—making the total receipts during the year, $8,408.08. The expenses for the year were $5,660.81—leaving a balance of $1,847.25.

The report was adopted.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Samuel Titus, Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution and By-laws, reported, recommending but few changes in the existing by-laws. They were in favor of amending Article 2 of the constitution, so as to make it as follows: "Its officers to consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Grand Treasurer (the latter's office to be centrally located), and one Executive Committee, all of whom shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall continue in office until their successors shall be elected and qualified."

The committee also recommended that Article 8 be so changed that the President shall call the annual meeting of the company on the fourth Wednesday in October, the place to be designated by a vote of the convention; the President to have the power to call a special meeting whenever the interests of the association require it. In the absence of the President and the First and Second Vice Presidents, the Secretary shall preside *pro tem*.

To Article 2 of the by-laws the following change is recommended: "The representative of each road or division may be the corresponding member for his road or division."

Mr. L. C. Howland, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, offered an amendment to the third article of the by-laws, to the effect that the Secretary of each road or division shall, after receiving notice as provided in the third article, and after having made the collection required by the article, at once forward the amount of such collection to the Grand Secretary, by bank draft, payable to the order of the widow of the deceased, if he have a widow. If he have no widow, the draft shall be paid to the order of the heirs of the deceased or his administrator in case an administrator be appointed.

A vote being taken on the amendment, resulting—yeas, 21; nays, 112; and was accordingly declared lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Grievances reported to the following effect: They had considered the following cases: Amos Bunkley, Alton & St. Louis, suffering from paralysis. Further time required to pass judgment.

Charles Davis, Atlantic & Western, foot crushed March 19, 1871. Report unfavorable.

Thomas M. Ieeco, Missouri Valley, suffering from paralysis. Report favorable.

Fred A. Peck, Freight Conductor Union Pacific, partial use of the optic nerve of the right eye, and is partial blindness, June 19, 1871. Further time required for judgment.

Henry C. Congdon, Rutland & Burlington, caught between engine and cars, breaking his leg, January 10, 1871. Report adverse.

Frederick P. Hill, New Jersey Central, old age. Report adverse.

James McLaughlin, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, hand crushed, February 21, 1871. Report adverse.

B. Compton, Louisville & Nashville, sick since December 16, 1870. Report adverse.

Patrick Mulligan, Milwaukee & St. Paul, fell between engine and cars, March 4, 1871. Action deferred.

James H. Mack, Union & Titusville, death from consumption. Report adverse, on the score of ineligibility to membership.

M. Enright, Missouri Pacific, loss of foot two years ago. Claim referred to the convention.

The report elicited the warmest discussion.

Mr. Harrison, of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, moved that all the claims be allowed, irrespective of their rights.

Mr. J. G. Cormick moved to refer the claim of Mr. Congdon to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

The motion prevailed.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr. Bryant, of the New Jersey Central, moved to refer all the cases to the Executive Committee, with instructions to make strict inquiry and pay any claims thought proper.

The motion was agreed to.

A COMMUNICATION

from the secretary of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, stating that he had refused to accept the resignation of Messrs. Walter Lackey, John T. West, and Charles Davis, of that road, on the ground of illness, was, on motion, referred to the Executive Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sears offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all ... as delegates, entitled to all the rights and privileges of regular ...

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to keep a record of the names of all expenditures and that ...

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Champlin, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be and he is hereby requested to appoint a committee of not less than three ...

The resolution was adopted.

The Chair appointed as that committee Messrs. Champlin, Sears, and Cormick.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. Hewitt was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent any member from coming in or going out.

ANOTHER INVITATION.

A communication from conductors of roads running into Chicago was read, inviting the delegates and their wives and visiting conductors to a social reunion at the Briggs House in the evening. The invitation was accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. West moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for the re-election of all officers.

The Chair wouldn't have any "chenanigan" about elections.

All the officers were elected by acclamation, the by-laws being suspended. The officers are as follows:

President—James Marshall.

Vice President—J. G. Cormick, Samuel Titus.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. M. Livingstone.

Executive Committee—J. N. Hornor, N. H. Wood, John W. Moore.

Mr. Sears was, on motion, elected Orator for the next convention.

NEXT CONVENTION.

The question of the place of holding the next convention then came before the convention. Montreal, New Haven, New Orleans, Louisville, Boston, Toronto, were suggested.

It was stated that the last would be the best place to run to.

St. Louis was suggested as a quiet village.

Joliet was thought comfortable.

The roll was called, each delegate naming the city of his choice. The vote was as follows: Louisville, 77; scattering, 76.

Louisville was therefore, on motion, made unanimous.

An incipient cheer was strangled in infancy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Communications not having reported, the communication of John C. Gault was brought before the convention.

It was, on motion, received, and a vote of thanks offered Mr. Gault.

The invitation was accepted, and the hour fixed at 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Cormick was called on for a speech, and sat down loudly applauded.

Mr. Titus was also called upon to pay his devoirs to the convention, and briefly responded.

Votes of thanks to the reporters and others were passed, and other acts of courtesy gracefully performed.

On motion, the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Latest Commission.

One of the most important, and consequently least known, of the European expeditions to this country has been the commission sent out by European capitalists for the purpose of inspecting the route and progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and its present and future prospects. The party is not a large one, but is composed of men whose opinions carry weight. The following are the names of the members of the party: Bernard Hass, of Berlin; J. N. Den Tex, Secretaire de la Chambre de Commerce, Amsterdam; August Folsch, Vice President to the Institution of Civil Engineers of Austria; Chevalier de Grimburg, Professor l'Ecole Polytechnique de Vienne; Otto von Bretischneider, special correspondent der *Frankfurter Zeitung*. Beside these members of the foreign party there are also with them George B. Sargent, of Duluth, and M. C. Hasard, of Jay Cooke & Co. The route taken by the expedition was admirably adapted to display the advantages possessed by the new road. Starting from Duluth, they traversed the line of the road from that point to the Red River of the North, and returned to St. Paul by the St. Paul & Pacific, going west via Union & Central Pacific from this point to San Francisco. Here they took steamer for Columbia River and Puget Sound. By special steamer they visited every point of interest on the Sound, and examined the country adjacent. They extended their trip into the interior as far as Wallawalla, examining the fertile valley on the route of the road.

Mountains and Matrimony.

In the proper column will be found the notice of the marriage of Hon. Frank Hall, of Denver, Secretary of State for Colorado, and Miss Susan M. Mathews, of Buchanan, Mich. The incident suggests the excursion of Vice President Colfax and party to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado in the summer of 1868. Besides Messrs. Bross and Bowles, of the California party of 1865, among others there were four young ladies with his party in the mountains of Colorado. Three of them have since married, as follows: Miss Nellie Wade became Mrs. Schuyler Colfax; Hon. O. J. Hollister, United States Collector of Utah, married Miss Carrie Matthews, half-sister of the Vice-President, about a year ago; and now Hon. Frank Hall has married Miss S. M. Mathews, cousin of Mrs. Hollister. The four latter parties first became acquainted in Colorado, in the summer of 1868. Decidedly an eventful trip that, to those whose fates Gotthey has become identified with H. Vice-President Colfax and family and ex-Lieutenant-Governor Bross were present at the wedding of Secretary Hall and Miss Mathews on Wednesday evening.

Yesterday's Fires.

A gasoline lamp exploded in the dwelling No. 58 West Indiana street, at a quarter of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and occasioned an alarm from Box No. .... No damage resulted.

—Fire was observed bursting in the rear part of the dwelling No. 632 State street, at a quarter after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Box No. 22 was turned in. R. W. Dickson is owner, and a ... occupies the room in which the fire originated. Only a bed was burned. ...

—The alarm from Box No. 38, at ... minutes of 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a fire in the barn ... Nos. 127 and ... Twentieth street, owned by Henry ...

...

from Box No. 381, for fire in a barn in the rear of No. 11 John street, owned by Patrick Carmody. Two horses were burned to death, and the barn totally destroyed. Loss, $600; insured. Cause unknown.

Announcements.

The Irish Literary Association will hold its usual weekly meeting in their hall in the *Prairie Farmer* Building, on Monroe street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

—A special meeting of the Ellsworth Zouaves will be held this evening, at 8, in their new hall in Lombard Block. ... members, active and honorary, are requested to attend.

—The ladies of Cook County Association are called to meet on to-morrow afternoon, at 2, in Room 31, Open Board Building. Arrangements are to be made for the fair to be held in Farwell Hall on the last week in this month.

—Last evening a fair and festival in aid of St. Jarlath's Catholic Church, was commenced at the West Side Rink, under favorable auspices, its success being due to the young ladies and gentlemen of the various denominations residing on the West Side. The combatants for a gold watch and chain are Alderman Campbell and Mr. L. Wolf. In our next issue we will be able to give the names of the contestants for the gold-headed cane. The fair will be continued until the 14th inst.

West Side Parks.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the West Side Park Commissioners was held at No. 299 West Randolph street, yesterday afternoon, President Stanford in the chair.

The engineer reported that the artesian well at Maplewood was a success. It is 932 feet deep and 300 gallons of water flow from it every minute.

The President reported that the Board of Police had no authority to appoint policemen to guard the parks, and he therefore recommended that a man, to be mounted, be employed, at a salary of $100 per month. Referred.

Isaac A. Pool offered his services as gardener, at $1,200 a year, if the board would purchase $3,000 worth of his plants.

The Committee on Improvements submitted a report, giving a detailed account of the work that had been done, and recommending that the artesian well be sunk in Sacramento square.

R. W. Hawkins, of New York, sent a communication in reference to beautifying the parks, offering his services for $5,000 a year. Referred.

The board then adjourned.

Another New Departure.

A correspondent writes to say that the Rev. Dr. Chronik has abandoned his intention of returning to Germany, and that there will shortly be established under his conduct a new congregation on entirely new principles. This assembly will be composed of such Israelites as are too far advanced in their views to retain their connection with existing communities. The services will be held on Sunday, instead of Saturday, the commonly accepted Sabbath of the Jews. A reform so radical has not been inaugurated in this country as yet, and there is only one in the world, and that is in Berlin. It is contemplated to use the liturgy of that congregation in the new one. Messrs. J. Rosenthal, B. Lowenthal, S. Florsheim, Louis Wampold, and H. Frank have been constituted a committee to take charge of the future direction of the movement, and a meeting will be held this evening at Dr. Chronik's residence, No. 221 Third avenue, at which all persons interested in the movement will be welcomed.

Fatal Accident.

Two persons—a mother and her child—2 years old—were crushed to death, at the corner of Kinzie and Clinton streets, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock last evening. They were on board the Highland Park train, and the woman, in attempting to pass from one car to another, slipped and fell beneath the wheels. She had her child in her arms, and both were run over and horribly mutilated. Their bodies were picked up and taken to the Adams Express office, near by, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest. The woman's name was Mrs. Fred. Pelton. She had lived in Rochester, N. Y., but was on her way, with her husband, to Gross Point, Wis.

The Late C. Gilmore Williams.

At a meeting of the younger members of the Bar, held yesterday afternoon, called upon the announcement of the death of C. Gilmore Williams, Esq., one of their number, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from amongst us C. Gilmore Williams, a member of the Chicago Bar; therefore,

Resolved, That in his loss we are called upon to mourn one distinguished amongst us for his legal and literary accomplishments, his generous and approachable nature, his polite and affable address, his native refinement, and his characteristics of perfect gentleness.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family of the deceased.

Body Washed Ashore.

The Rev. C. G. Lathrop, of Bethel Church, Washington Island, Lake Michigan, writes to say that a corpse was washed ashore on his island and found on the 25th of September. An inquest was held and the body buried. After considering the circumstances, the reverend gentleman is impressed with the idea that the body is that of Captain Hines, of the brig Fanny Gardner, and he therefore wishes to have it known that the place of interment is distinctly marked, and may readily be found on application to the Town Clerk at Washington Harbor, Door County, Wis.

A Great Nuisance.

The attention of Captain Fox is respectfully called to the following nuisance: On the corner of Market and Indiana streets a company of rowdyish-looking roughs assemble every evening, and entertain themselves by insulting passers-by, making night hideous with their oaths and vile language. The neighbors are annoyed and disgusted every night. The policemen on that beat had better be instructed to disperse this mob.

Masonic.

It was erroneously stated that the National Grand Lodge would have charge of the procession to escort from the corner of Jackson street this morning. It should have been said that the display was under the charge of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, A. F. & A. M., and that the other organizations were guests of the State body. The persons composing the procession will meet for a banquet in Metropolitan Hall in the evening.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for Oct. 5, 1871, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist," "atmosphere," "rain," and "show."

[illegible table]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5, 1871.

Sun rises ... | Moon rises ...

Sun sets ... | Moon sets ...

Miscellaneous.

J. Edward Wilkins, the former British Consul in Chicago, is visiting among his friends in this city.

—The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Henry Messnar, who died suddenly at No. 1010 South Halsted street, on Wednesday night. Congestion of the lungs caused his death.

Agricultural Wealth of New York.

The following interesting comparative table presents the agricultural statistics of New York, as shown by the census of 1870, compared with that of 1860. It contains many valuable and instructive facts:

[illegible table]

* Not including cheese made in factories—only such as is made on farms.

† New inquiries, authorized by the revised Census law.

"Battle of Gettysburg."

From the way the visitors to the Academy of Design increase we would suppose that steps be taken to retain this wonderful picture some time longer. It will pay the academy to do so, and gratify many who desire to see a real battle without danger.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 624 head; shipped to Chicago, 26 cars (518 head); to St. Louis, 10 cars (197 head); driven out, 240 head. Sales 4 native cows, averaging 890 lbs, $2.50; 5 stock native steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, $2.75; 40 Cherokee, averaging 850 lbs, $1.65. Some cattle men have recently been asking for better bank accommodation to carry herds in the West till the market rallies.

—A show of bar-maids recently occurred in London. The contestants were instructed in advance as to "extreme elegance of costume." "Every young lady," said the programme, "is expected to ingratiate herself with the public in the most affable manner at her command, without undue forwardness or frivolity." The barmaids were stationed in a large hall, at tables provided with refreshments, and all visitors were supplied with "public voting cards." The English papers are full of descriptions of the affair, including the bar-maids, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is, that it was not a great success. One young woman, described as "a very pretty specimen of the *ancilla Britannica*, or ordinary bar-maid, is dressed in blue and white, and might sit as a model for Beranger's 'Lisette.'" Another is "a handsome, but rather showy sample; she wears an upper robe of dark mauve over a skirt of canary silk, and sports an amber rose in her hair." Twelve, seven has tresses long as the ..., ... Cambridge blue, relieved with ... is conspicuous for being the only one who had the happy thought to dress her hair in corkscrew curls. Another young lady is equally distinguished by having close-cropped hair of the ... medieval fashion was, and which ... Number eighteen is gifted with "a rosy face, pleasant, gray eyes, and rich, smooth, glossy hair." ...

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Two American Misses, Miss Issippi and Miss Ouri, ... disfigured a good deal by the ... in their mouths. In order that all others may avoid the like blemishes, they are advised to use the famous Sozodont, which will prevent and obviate all such difficulties.

Trusses and Supporters.—Seeley's hard rubber ... Used in bathing. ...

Pimples removed and the skin made smooth by using Junifer Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Caution.—In the use of disinfectants ...

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Prussing's White Wine Vinegar is a most superb article, and just the thing to keep pickles. Ask your grocer for it, and take no other.

Cheapest and Best.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can find pleasant room with gas in a private family. References exchanged.

18 THIRD-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, with board.

36 RUSH-ST.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with excellent board.

87 SOUTH MARKET-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—New boarding-house. ...

165 SOUTH WOOD-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and sleeping rooms for two gentlemen. Terms moderate. Address F 50, Tribune office.

175 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, one large second story front room; also one large back room, with bathroom attached, gas and closets. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

231 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman and wife; also room for two or three gentlemen or ladies. Day board reasonable.

246 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE ROOM FOR TWO or three gentlemen; also a single room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

296 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished or unfurnished, with board; also large furnished room, with closet, with board. ...

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a beautifully furnished suite of front rooms on the third floor. Good board; price moderate.

326 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room; also a single room, in a private family.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms and first-class board; private family; terms reasonable.

366 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board. Single rooms, $6 to $7 per week; double rooms, $13 to $15. Five ... of the same.

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board. References required.

483 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, for two or three gentlemen. Terms moderate.

469 MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room; also one square room suitable for two or three gentlemen. First-class board. Terms reasonable. References given and required.

503 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References required.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board. Also day boarding.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for two, in a private family.

935 STATE-ST.—BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated with reasonable terms and good accommodations; either day or week board.

A SUITE OF NICE ROOMS TO RENT, WITH board, in a private family, with house comforts, at Oakland. Address O K, Tribune office.

A CHURCH-GOING GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desiring board and unfurnished rooms, with gas, and the comforts of home generally, will please address L 32, Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 121 AND 123 WEST MADISON-st.—Nicely furnished rooms and first-class table for families or single gentlemen; $5.50 to $7.50. Day board, $4. Transient, $1.50.

NORTH SIDE—I WILL RENT, WITH BOARD, A handsomely furnished suite of rooms to two gentlemen; private family; splendid location. Address C 30, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY LADY AND GENTLEMAN—PLEASant front sitting room and bed-room en suite, furnished, in a respectable private family; pleasant location, South or West Side, for which I will pay $60 a month and take my dinner out during the week. Address ..., Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE, SOUTH OF SIXteenth-st., and near the lake, for gentleman and wife, with child 2 years old. Want good, furnished room, with board. References furnished. Address ..., Tribune office.

BOARD—UN JEUNE MONSIEUR DESIRE UN logement et un pension de ... Address ..., Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY EMPLOYED DURING the day, wishes board and rooms in some family where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Charges must be moderate. Best of references given. Address E. WILLIAMS, 48 Lombard Block.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY, ON THE SOUTH Side, in a private family, near Twenty-second-st. Would like to furnish use of piano as part payment. First-class references given and required. Address, stating terms, F 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—House No. 210 West Monroe-st., containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, and all modern improvements, gravel walks, etc. Apply to HORACE REED, ...

TO RENT—THREE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL houses, Nos. 235 and 237 Wabash-av. ... CUMMINGS, Room 19, No. 152 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVanston, near Northwestern University. Inquire of E. FOWLER, 159 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, in a pleasant location on the North Side; rent, $100 per month. ...

TO RENT—... WEST MONROE-ST.—FINE HOUSE and large lot, cheap. WHIPPLE & SITZER, 5 Lombard Block, 107 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF ... ROOMS, ON WABASH-av., to party who will pay furniture and take ... Apply from 1 to 5 p. m., at 1118 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A GENTEEL RESIdence on Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st., front, ... SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK BUILDING NO. 184 PINE-st., opposite the Water Works; ... will be rented low to responsible parties. Apply at 184 Pine-st.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT IN EVANSTON TWO good new houses of 10 rooms, well located, ... BROWNE, Room 15, 129 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICE NEW HOUSE FOR SMALL family, next to 80 Franklin-st., fronting Lincoln Park; ... Can be had cheap; look at it.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE HOUSE ON THE North Side, supplied with every convenience; ... C. CLARKE, 23 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NO. 126 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED, or will sell and take part pay in board; ...

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, IN GOOD order; water in the kitchen, and large yard; ... of furniture for sale. For particulars inquire at ...

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—NEW COTTAGE, four rooms, pantries, &c., on West Indiana-st. ... Apply at Grocery cor. Hubbard and Leavitt-sts., or at 138 South Clark-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN TRIBUNE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. Apply to W. C. DOW, ...

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS, in good order and clean, at 161 Washington-st., near Clark. C. S. WALLER, Room 3.

TO RENT—OFFICE NO. 107 DEARBORN-ST., and ... Office No. 95 Washington-st., with bank vault. Offices in new building Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st. ... Two large rooms, well lighted, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply to E. S. DREYER, Room 4 Portland Block, on Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE 84 LASALLE-ST. INQUIRE of A. A. MUNGER, 86 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A LARGE STORE ROOM and dry basement on West Lake-st. Call at ... East Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS SUITABLE FOR railroad, real estate, lawyers, etc. Apply on the premises, Room 1 Dickey's Building, cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts. J. M. KERSE.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID BASEMENT IN THE finest part of the city; will rent it low to a good tenant. It is light, has good entrance, and is fine chance for signs. THOS. WILSON, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—18 ELDRIDGE-COURT, PLEASANT suite of furnished rooms, suitable for two or three gentlemen, with gas and bath.

TO RENT—NO. 18 CONGRESS-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. Apply at 23 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS FOR ONE OR two families, or ... the whole to one family, at No. 28 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth. Inquire on the premises or at the office of C. P. CHILSON, 182 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle and double, at 161 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office.

TO RENT—20 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS; LOW prices; 79 Clark-st., in suites or single; well taken care of; pleasant winter quarters. No ladies need apply.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO PLEASANT ROOMS suitable for housekeeping, with or without, at 454 West Lake-st., a few doors from Union Park.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR CONGRESS-st., a well-furnished, large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address K 29, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD FRONT ROOM, TWO WINdows looking out on Dearborn-st., in Sheppard's Sandbox; ... THOS. WILSON, 161 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WELL furnished and nicely carpeted, at 202 South State-st., corner of Adams.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY furnished, opposite Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SUITES, suitable for housekeeping; also single rooms for gentlemen. Apply to Dr. CLARKE, 174 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

CASH IN HAND TO BUY MORTGAGE PAPER. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. CURRY & WHITE, ...

MONEY IN HAND FOR THE PURCHASE OF mortgages and trust deeds on city property having short time to run, and for short loans on first-class securities. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 5 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses on leased ground, pianos, and other chattel security. W. ROGERS, 32 Washington-st., Room ...

MONEY TO LOAN—$50,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR upward on city improved property. Inquire at 120 Dearborn-st., first floor.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF years in sums of $2,000, $3,000 and $10,000 on Chicago real estate. ... F. A. BROWN, Room 3 Honore Block.

PRIVATE MONEY LOAN OFFICE—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, and all kinds of valuable personal property. ... Dearborn-st., Rooms 1 and 2, corner of Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STREET, 87 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—$500 TO $10,000 ON CHICAGO REAL estate. Mortgages, trust deeds having short time to run purchased. B. GROSSMAN, Room 32 Major Block, 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 3 YEARS ON REAL ESTATE security at 9 per cent interest. Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR TWO YEARS ON SOUTH Side new improved property worth $9,000; will pay 10 per cent; no commission. Address ..., Tribune office.

$1,500 ON INSIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY. Will pay 10 per cent; no commission. Apply to SPROGLE & HOUNIE, Real Estate Brokers, ...

$30,000 TO PURCHASE GOOD MORTgages, or to loan on short paper with good collateral. R. F. DOWNING & CO., 138 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON ... MILLER & BEAN, 76 Washington-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BEST CITY PROPerty. L. L. PALMER, Att'y, 4 Portland Block.

$90,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 9 and 10 per cent; ... J. H. BISSELL, Attorney, 86 Washington-st.

$100,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, stocks, bonds, mortgages, ... and other securities. J. B. TAYLOR, Room ... Portland Block.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS FARMS for five years at 10 per cent ... P. O. Box 296, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (LAdy or gentleman) ... Address, with references, ...

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON, ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KENNEDY & ARTHUR, SUCCESSORS to E. Kennedy & Co., 130 LaSalle-st.:

... Calumet-av., near boulevard, Hyde Park.

... Calumet-av., near Boulevard, Hyde Park.

... Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

... North Clark-st., near Lincoln Park.

... South Madison-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., South Park.

... Madison-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., South Park.

... Coolidge-st., near Wood.

... Lake-st., near Campbell.

... Calumet-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st.

... Sampson-st., near Loomis.

... Michigan-av., near Twelfth.

... West Twelfth-st., near Desplaines.

... Bunker-st., near Jefferson.

... Atlantic-st., near Rock Island car shops.

... near depot in Riverside and good chances to invest all sorts of property.

Will remove to the Otis Block, 130 LaSalle-st., in a few days.

FOR SALE—BY KENNEDY & ARTHUR, SUCCESSORS to E. Kennedy & Co., 130 LaSalle-st.:

...

FOR SALE—AT $275 EACH, LOTS NEAR DEPOT and graded school at Englewood, $25 cash, balance in monthly payments. HULBURD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front, ... HULBURD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—... FRONT CORNER IN Indiana-av. and Sixtieth-st. This is the most valuable corner south of the boulevard, ... HULBURD & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—4 LOTS ON WEST Polk-st., south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts., at $60. Inquire at No. 132 Dearborn-st., Room ...

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON THE BOULEVARD, ... STOREY & GRIFFIN, 175 Clark-st., Room ...

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—CORNER BRICK house, and 100 feet front lot, with barn attached, within five minutes' walk from the Court House, ... Apply for particulars at 205 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—13x120 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Park and boulevard. ... Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 135 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS, AT A GREAT bargain, 2 lots on Chicago-av., ... L. H. FOWLER, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THROOP-ST., NEAR Twelfth. Some very choice lots on Statest., near Twelfth. Lots in Wright's Grove, at a great bargain (near Lincoln Park). ... Three fine houses and lots in Evanston. E. FOWLER, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—COTTAGE AND LOT ON Elizabeth-st. For sale or exchange—10 acres with fine house and barn; suburban. For sale—Fine house and lot on Prairie-av. For sale or exchange—Six farms.

WHIPPLE & SITZER, 5 Lombard Block, 107 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$2,500 WILL BUY a lot ... with improvements, located on the northwest corner of Leavitt and Hubbard-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, 152 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 5 METROPOLITAN Block, 2½ acres on Forty-fifth-st., in the grove, near Vincennes-av. 10 acres near Fifty-fifth-st., in Section 17, 38, 14; $1,000 per acre. 40 acres, corner Johnson-av. and Fifty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER OF EGAN AND Wentworth-avs., at a great bargain; $50 less than value, if sold immediately. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 5 METROPOLITAN Block: ...

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, southwest corner Egan and Lake-avs., fine two-story house, with all modern improvements, ... ULRICH & BOND, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, NO. ... Wabash-av., brick house and barn, with all modern improvements, cheap at $6,000. By ULRICH & BOND, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-AVS., near Fifty-seventh-st., ... A. B. WING & CO., 2 Washington-st., Room ...

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., EAST OF Western-av., 50 feet at a very low figure this week. CLAFLIN BROS., 151 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 FEET ON PARK-AV. ... NICHOLSON.

FOR SALE—$1,600—ONE LOT ON INDIANA-AV., ... GARRETT, 128 LaSalle-st., Room ...

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED BRICK house, with all modern improvements, ... STORRS, 97 Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED TWO-STORY HOUSE, ... J. H. KEELER, 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick ... Twenty-fourth-st. $10,000. J. H. KEELER, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—A COTTAGE AND CREDIT ... D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE VALUABLE CORNER LOT, ... corner of VanBuren and Sherman-st., ... H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, 152 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—WABASH-AV. lot 50x116, ... JACOB WEIL, associated with ..., corner Washington and State-sts.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES ON BOULEVARD, ... fronting Humboldt Park and Chicago-av. ...

FOR SALE—LOOK HERE—A SPLENDID NEW cottage and lot near Thirty-first-st., handy to horse cars; ... J. S. GOULD, Room ...

FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, water and gas, and lot 50x125, south front on Walnut-st., ...

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS LOOK HERE—$100,000 worth of property on Clark, State, Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Twelfth, ... JACOB WEIL, ...

FOR SALE—WEST TAYLOR-ST.—TWO NEAT cottage and lot, ...

FOR SALE—...

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FOUR LOTS AT ENGLEwood, near depot, ... Room 1, No. 86 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS, ... & CO., 79 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—45 ACRES IN WASHINGTON Heights. ...

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN SECTION 6, ... the great improvements now being made in ...

FOR SALE—MAYWOOD PROPERTY AT HALF its real value and on very easy terms, a whole block of 12 acres, ... and splendid drainage, ... ANTON ... City Hall.

FOR SALE—I HAVE FOR SALE IN EVANSTON, North Evanston, and Glencoe, 15 houses (8 of them new), ... C. E. BROWNE, Room 15, 129 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES AT SOUTH LYNNE, cheap; owner going South for health. Address ..., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE MEDIUM-COST, WELL built, new houses in Highland Park. Also a fine selection of property in Evanston and Glencoe. F. JUDSON & CO., 124 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SOME FINE DRY lots near the depot. ...

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST LOTS IN AUSTIN. The best-block and most accessible of any suburban town near Chicago. W. R. WOODBURY, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SHORE—ACRE TRACTS equal to 10 city lots, a short distance from the lake and park; $1,000. D. W. STORRS, No. 97 Clark-st., Room 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM 4 MILES FROM ST. Joseph, 10 rods from railroad station; 30 acres, all in bearing with all kinds of fruit; good buildings and ... SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH MISSOURI PATENTED lands, ... Address ..., Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL dwelling property in Springfield, Ill., for a city or suburban property. Call from 1 to 5 p. m., or address R. J. SMITH, 97 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE, LOT OF 25 TO 50 FEET front, in West Division—must be cheap. Address OBADIAH JONES, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 19.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH LOT, IN good location, between Twenty-second and Thirtieth-sts., South Side; ranging from $8,000 to $12,000, for which cash will be paid. Address E. G. MILLARD, ... Washington-st., Room 7.

WANTED—50 FEET ON EITHER WABASH, Indiana, or Prairie-avs., between Thirty-first and Thirty-fifth-sts.; will pay half cash. ... Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—25, 50, OR 75 FEET ON STATE-ST., between Twentieth and Fortieth-sts. Will pay all cash. Address, with lowest price, ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Must be cheap; ... Address, with full particulars, ..., Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; Threshers, ... Circular Saw mills, ... COLLINS EATON, Agent, 45 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills, boilers, grist mills, ...

FOR SALE—THE BEST STEAM PUMPS IN THE market; price $150. At MURPHY & FARRAND'S Marine and Stationary Engine Works, northwest corner Michigan and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—THREE HOISTING OR PILE-DRIVing engines, ... W. MCGREGOR, ...

HORSE POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse powers, ... H. A. PITTS' SONS, 193 West Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME ROSE, THE GREAT DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, ...

THE WONDERFUL GIFTED CLAIRVOYANT Madam La Ross ...

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MR. J. M. WHOLBROOK WOULD address MINNIE WARD, Box 2209, ...

PERSONAL—WE ARE INFORMED THAT CAPtain J. H. Clarke, ...

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE HAVE ON HAND A CHOICE VARIETY OF ...

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY TO DO CHORES AND GO TO school; must be large enough to take care of a pair of horses and saw wood. Apply at 301 Dearborn-st., basement.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, ... to sell the History of the ... Apply ... Room No. 1.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN FOR FARM WORK, near the city. Call at 153 South Water-st.

WANTED—AT BEN FRANKLIN PRINTING OFfice, 164 South Water-st., a good boy.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 20 MORE railroad laborers; ... South Clark-st., ...

WANTED—MORE 15 FINERY HANDS; WAGES ... Apply at 14 South Clark-st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY FOR RAILROAD laborers for the southern part of this State; wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per day; ... Apply at 267 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, at 238 Division-st.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, 1,000 RAILROAD and levee hands; work all winter; good wages and free passage; ... East Randolph-st., Room 12.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 MEN, FOR CHIcago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in Illinois; free fare; ... ANDREW G. KING & CO., No. 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO South to-day; free fare; ... E. A. ANGELL, 297 East Lake-st., near the bridge.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin; ... CHRISTIAN, 122 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 10 SAWmill hands, ... South LaSalle-st., Room 2.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR MICHIGAN, TO LEAVE to-night; ... POLACK'S, 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING CANVASSER for a permanent position on an established Chicago monthly. Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN A grocery store; must come well recommended. Apply at ...

WANTED—100 MEN FOR RAILROAD WORK, only 40 miles from Chicago; ...

WANTED—12 STONE MASONS, $3.75 PER DAY; ... Apply to SNELL & CO., 336 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 MEN TO BE SHIPPED TO-NIGHT for Pentwater, Mich.; wages, $2.00 per day; board, $4.00 per week. Apply at the Young Men's Christian Association at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY—100 MEN for Madison and Baraboo; 100 men for Burlington and Quincy, 15 miles from Chicago; ... 218 South Water-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, WITH reference, ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN WHO IS WELL acquainted with the general produce commission business, and a good salesman, having a good city and country acquaintance. Address, with references, ..., Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND grocery salesman who can speak German. Address GEO. S. SAWYER & CO., Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN kid gloves. Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR OUR NEW $10 agricultural implement. No charge for rights; ... KIMBALL & CO., 181 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED—SALESMEN, OF EXPERIENCE CAN secure engagements by calling with samples of goods at 98 State-st. ... D. A. TITCOMB & CO.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS salesman. Morning Store, 33 State-st.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 RETAIL GROCERY salesman; ... Address ..., Tribune office, stating experience and where last employed.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKers at No. 176 East Twelfth-st., corner Third-av.

WANTED—THREE GOOD COAT AND TWO vest hands, ... East Madison-st.

WANTED—A TINNER, AT 164 COTTAGE Grove-av. J. H. McCARTNEY.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN TO RUN A ... No. 1 cabinetmaker, ... WELCH & REYNOLDS, 38 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST AT the WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.

WANTED—WAGON PAINTERS. LIBERAL wages and steady employment given by the STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-MAKER, AT SWINEY'S Carriage Factory, corner of Kinzie and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMmer at Garden City Carriage Works, 94 and 98 ... HAYES & OWENS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER, ... quick workman and steady habits. Apply to LANE & WELLINGTON, 277 Calhoun-place.

WANTED—3 OR 4 GALVANIZED IRON WORKers. Apply to E. S. JONES, 125 Franklin-st., Zinc Roofing and Ornamenting Co.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO WORK ON BARN, ...

WANTED—A BOY TO FEED A GORDON PRESS. Apply to J. DALE, 29 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SHOEMAKER—ONE BUT A first-class man need apply. ...

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX SMART RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet frame making. DE L. SHIPLIN & CO., 107 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A LADY OPERATOR ON ... Sewing Machine. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. WEED SEWING MACH. CO., 123 Lake-st.

WANTED—SMART LADY CANVASSERS TO canvass for the ... good salary. Apply at 154 Washington-st., Room 27.

WANTED—A LADY IN A PLEASANT OUT-DOOR business; compensation about $12 per week. Apply at Room 2 Bowen Block.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; must have city reference. Inquire at ..., between 4 and 5 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR CHAMBER WORK AND to assist in taking care of children; ... o'clock at northwest corner of Erie and St. Clair-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER; also a girl to do second work. Apply at ...

WANTED—AT 143 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, at 341 North LaSalle-st.; references required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at ... Block.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. ... South Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO GO TO Highland Park to do general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. ...

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply at ...

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a family of three. ... Lombard Block, ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, willing and of good disposition; to such is offered a good home at $3.50 per week. Call between 7 and 12 a. m. ...

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR a small family. Call at ... Randolph-st. ...

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at ...

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD KITCHEN girl. Apply at ... Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a Protestant; will pay $4 per week; to come well recommended. ...

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—GIRLS FOR FIRST-class situations, good wages paid; no fees charged. Apply to-day at the Home Office, 1283 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO UP STAIRS WORK and sew in a private family. Inquire at ... Erie-st., North Side.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply to-day at ... West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL, AT Madison House, 121 and 123 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Canadian girl for general housework; must speak English; wages, $4 a week to a competent girl. Apply for 2 days at 404 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; either German, Swede, or Norwegian. Apply at 58 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a small family; must be thoroughly competent and bring reference. Inquire at 279 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in a small private family. Call, between the hours of 10 and 4, at 335 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL. APPLY at 135 West Madison-st. Good wages paid for good girls.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 169 SOUTH CLARK-st., a small black and tan dog, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, between 7 and 8 o'clock; had a piece of blue silk around his neck. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to owner.

LOST—BETWEEN LAKE AND ADAMS-STS., ON State, a jet and gold bracelet. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 819 Wabash-av.

STOLEN FROM BARN AT THE REAR OF ... If returned ...

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS PHAeton, ... Apply on the premises, 26 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES OF A MERCHANT tailor's store, cheap for cash. Call at U. S. Marshal's office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BLACK WALNUT ...

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY DESIRES A furnished house, where the parties would take her to board. Inquire at 186 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 5 OR 6 rooms, either on the North or South side; ... Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE, ON THE West Side, with five or six rooms, ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 2 ROOMS SUITABLE for light housekeeping. Address, stating location and price, ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, without children, a small furnished house, or cottage, with barn; ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A ROOM WITH FIRE IN it, ... P. O. Address Box 921, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE THAT WILL ACcommodate about 10 boarders; ... Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR ABOUT ... rooms, ... Address, with location of house, P. O. Box ...

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL, GENTEELY furnished house, ... Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR CIRCULARS, ... P. O. Box 297.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing; ... L. GILDER, ... State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A RETURN TICKET TO ... Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE, COUNTER, DESK AND ...

$4,000 TO INVEST IN SOME WELL-ESTABlished business. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks and writes English, German, and Scandinavian languages. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ... in a private family; understands the care of horses and driving, and will make himself generally useful. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN a private family to take care of horses, ...

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE BY a law student, who will make himself generally useful. ... Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper ... Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks English, German, Dutch, and French; ... Address ..., Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK in a wholesale grocery house by an experienced ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A RETAIL grocery or liquor house. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD EXPERIenced accountant and salesman, ...

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT in a fancy woollen mill, ... CHARLES WHITE, ...

SITUATION WANTED—ANY ONE THAT WANTS a good carriage trimmer, ...

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER IN A ...

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with the care of horses and carriages, ... Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, SOBER and willing man as coachman; ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of 20 years' experience as coachman, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private family, one that understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; ...

SITUATION WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man wishes to engage with a gentleman or family as a careful driver, and understands horses and cows. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY DESIRES A SITuation as governess or companion; ... Berlin, Ottawa County, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH LADY, ACcustomed to tuition, seeks an engagement in a ... Address ..., Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls; one to do up-stairs work, and one second. Call at ... Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE COOK ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work and sewing. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small family, ... Apply at ... DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or second work; good references given. ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Swedish girls to do general housework; one ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK AND SECOND girl by two girls, in a private family; ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as cook or second girl in a private family; ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash and iron, ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH GIRLS as laundress and second girl in private family. References if required. ...

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook in a private family. ...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $1,000 OR $1,200 CAN OBTAIN a first-class shirt manufactory and gents' furnishing store, ... Address ..., Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC STORE, WITH STOCK and fixtures, for sale. ...

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY IN WATERLOO, Iowa, with a good business established, for sale. ...

A TAILOR BUSINESS, WITH GOOD CUSTOM, for sale cheap. ...

A FIRST-CLASS LUMBER YARD FOR SALE on good terms. ...

A GOOD-PAYING CIGAR STORE, CHEAP RENT, for sale. ...

COUNTRY STORE, ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS, situated in a thriving village of 1,500 inhabitants, ...

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND fixtures of a drug store in a town of ...

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, NOW DOING A good trade; ...

GRAIN MEN ATTENTION—GRAIN ELEVATOR ...

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR ...

TO PHYSICIANS—A GOOD COUNTRY PRACTICE ... Address DR. JOHNSON, ...

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, AND OTHERS—...

$50 TO $150 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST ...

$300 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST IN ...

$500—MY PARTNER RETIRING LEAVES ...

$500 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST IN ...

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF PHAetons, ... EDWARDS, ...

FOR SALE—FAIR BAY MARES, 6 YEARS OLD, ... OMAHA STABLES, ...

FOR SALE—A FINE TURN-OUT—CARRIAGE, ...

FINE CHESTNUT FAMILY MARE, GENTLE, ...

FOR SALE—A NEW YORK MADE LIGHT carriage, for four persons, ...

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MARE; YOUNG, SOUND, ...

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD SECOND-HAND SINgle buggies, ... PENNOYER & CO., ...

FOR SALE—GOOD STRONG HORSE, WAGON and harness, ...

FOR SALE—A FAST BLACK MARE, ...

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT DELIVERY WAGON ...

HORSES ARE SELLING CHEAP AT ... M. C. BRADLEY.

TROTTING COLT FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN ...

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A LIGHT, FIVE ...

WANTED—A LIGHT CARRIAGE, CHEAP, FOR cash, ...

WE HAVE SOLD MORE HORSES, CARRIAGES ... FLETCHER & LARRABEE.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR NOVELTIES just introduced in the West direct from the manufacturers; ... THURSTON, ...

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, in every town or county, ... RICHARDSON, ...

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 A DAY IN every county in the United States ... CHAMPION MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ...

AGENTS WANTED—$25 A MONTH BY THE ...

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY ...

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN in every town ...

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE ...

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 ...

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHAMBER SET, ...

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—AUCTION SALE ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A HOUSE AND ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE ...

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR ...

WASHINGTON.

Excitement Over the Reported Failure of the European Syndicate.

Analysis of the Census Returns for Illinois.

Increase of Ku-Klux Outrages in North Carolina.

Return of the President—No Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

Notice by the Southern Claims Commission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SYNDICATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In spite of Secretary Boutwell's explicit denials, there has been a widespread uneasiness here as to the failure of the European Syndicate. Eminent private bankers of this city profess to have positive information from London that the European subscribers have refused to meet their subscriptions, and that ... of further shipments of bonds are due to ... The Secretary himself looks upon all these rumors as desperate attempts of stock jobbers to influence the money market.

KU-KLUXISM

seems to grow by the meat it feeds on. It is now stated that witnesses in the late Ku-Klux cases which were tried before Judge Bond, at Raleigh, have begun to flee the State to prevent themselves from being Ku-Kluxed. It is also said that Ku-Klux outrages are on the increase in Western North Carolina, by reason of a report that the United States Government will not prosecute any more of these cases.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

According to reports from the Cheyenne River Agency, the Indians are violently opposed to the proposed railway there, and demand the recall of the surveying party. If this demand is not complied with, the agent is of the opinion that the Indians will immediately open hostilities. As it is, they are stealing stock with impunity at Fort Sully.

THE BOARD OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

were engaged to-day principally in regulating ... A communication from the ... Board of Trade, in regard to the conflict of signal lights, was referred to a sub-committee. The board has, as yet, no definite idea of what business will be transacted during the present session.

NO CABINET MEETING.

There will not be a Cabinet meeting to-morrow although the President and all the Cabinet Ministers are here, with the exception of Delano and Robeson.

THE TOTAL POPULATION OF ILLINOIS,

by the census, is 2,539,891. Of this number 2,024,... were born in the United States (1,996,044 whites and 28,519 colored), and 515,198 were born in foreign countries (514,908 whites, 218 colored, ... Chinese, and two Indians). The number of persons residing in the United States who were born in the State of Illinois is 1,470,410. Of this number 1,199,350 still live in this State, 3,879 are in Arkansas, 10,668 are in California, 18,485 are in Indiana, 65,391 are in Iowa, 35,358 are in Kansas, 4,605 are in Kentucky, 372 are in ... 6,057 are in Michigan, ... are in Minnesota, 79,... are in Missouri, ... are in Nebraska, 1,144 are in Nevada, 717 are in New Jersey, 3,649 are in New York, 6,274 are in Ohio, 4,721 are in Oregon, 2,909 are in Pennsylvania, 3,440 are in Tennessee, 5,934 are in Texas, 12,524 are in Wisconsin, 1,562 are in Colorado, ... are in Dakota, ... are in the District of Columbia, 508 are in Idaho, 727 are in Montana, ... are in New Mexico, 345 are in Washington Territory, 464 are in Wyoming, and the remainder in other States and Territories.

[To the Associated Press.]

A HOAX EXPOSED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received, through Superintendent Hoag, a letter written by ... to the ... Pascoag, Rhode Island ... near Fort Sill and the torture and murder of a teamster, utterly without foundation. No such ravages have been committed in that vicinity this year.

MAJOR GENERAL HANCOCK

will deliver the annual address at the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, at Detroit, on November 15 and 16.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Grant and children returned to Washington this morning. The President stopped at Baltimore, where he visited the Maryland Agricultural Fair. He returned to Washington tonight. The members of the Cabinet now here are Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap, and Postmaster General Creswell.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

will not consent, at this time, to allow their Special Commissioners in the South to receive any testimony in support of any claims excepting such as have been specially referred by them for that purpose. ... further applications for hearing testimony cannot be entertained by the commission until after the first of January next.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Treasury Department represents that the syndicate is promptly fulfilling its engagements, and that there is no difficulty about disposing of the bonds.

POLITICAL.

Proposed Reunion and Reform Association at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.—An important political movement is on foot here, looking to the organization of a union reform association. An address, signed by Democrats, Republicans, and Conservatives, embracing the leading men of all parties, will be published to-morrow. While holding to opinions as to which of the two great parties of the country may be fitted to carry out and fulfill the ends for which this government was instituted, they unite in an earnest appeal to all intelligent and progressive men of the country to co-operate in a movement for the accomplishment of certain ends of national and sectional importance. The following are the objects of the association:

The protection of the rights of every citizen, as guaranteed by the Constitution as it is.

The discountenancing of useless agitation of issues.

Restoration of fraternal feelings and relations between the people of the North and South.

Restoration of constitutional principles, and the inculcation of an earnest, abiding faith in the principles of free institutions and their essential relations to all quarters of the globe.

Preservation of law and order.

Protection and encouragement of immigration.

Establishment of an efficient system of general education.

Exposition of and strict adherence to the principles of local self-government, and the promotion among the people of those feelings and habits, ... which will no longer furnish a reason or pretext for the interference of the central government in local affairs.

General amnesty.

Opposition to repudiation in every form.

Modification of the present tariff system on a revenue basis.

Reduction of taxation.

Civil service reform.

Finally, we pledge ourselves, from this time, to give our support to men of uprightness, intelligence, and liberality, regardless of political antecedents, believing that the time has come for all men of the country to turn their back upon the past and look hopefully to the deeds and possibilities of the future.

Tweed Triumphant at Rochester.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—No anti-Tammany delegates were admitted to the Rochester Convention. A deputation of the reform delegation, headed by Mr. Ottendorfer, was permitted to make a statement of its claims, but not admitted. Tweed says the whole result of the convention, ... the organization of the party and ... a complete triumph for Tammany, and the four raiders of the Ring remain masters of the situation, as they have long been, ... of the so-called Democratic party of New York city.

The First Returns from Texas.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 5.—The election was a quiet one. The vote of Marion County is 158 Democratic majority to 100; white and colored were nearly equal; nothing from the interior.

HOUSTON, Oct. 5.—The election passed off quietly throughout the State, as far as heard from, except at Brenham, where five negro rioters were murdered on election day. Nothing is known to the result of the election can be given to-night. The vote polled here was small; Democratic majority about 1,000.

Result of the Town Elections in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 5.—At the election on Monday ... towns went straight Republican, ... Democratic, and 22 divided. Of the latter, ... a Republican majority of the boards ... with 4 a majority of Democrats ... are a tie. This gives the Republicans ... and the Democrats 51. It is a Republican gain over the spring election.

Indiana Republican State Central Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.—Hon. A. H. Conner resigned the Chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee, at a meeting of that committee to-day, in this city. Colonel ... Foster, of Evansville, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Resolutions complimentary to Mr. Conner were adopted.

GEORGIA.

Results from the State Treasurer—Statement by Governor Bullock.

ATLANTA, Oct. 4.—Dr. N. L. Angier, the State Treasurer of Georgia, has issued the following ... bulletin:

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., ...

... paragraph ... of the Code of Georgia provides ... the Governor of Georgia ...

...

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Governor Bullock, of Georgia, was in this city yesterday, was interviewed by a reporter, in reference to the charges made by the State Treasurer of Georgia, ...

...

... hence the absurdity of the notice. All Executive warrants must be first submitted to the Comptroller General for approval, and when so approved the Treasurer has no discretion, and is required by law to pay them. The Governor says that the notice of the Treasurer is only part of a scheme to injure the credit of the State and depreciate the market value of Georgia bonds, with the purpose of buying them in at a large discount.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—But two questions came before the convention, to-day, neither of them eliciting discussion of very general interest, though important points were hinted at by several speakers interested in the questions presented, and which will come up in some other form at a future day.

The Committee on Canons reported adversely to an amendment, presented yesterday, giving clergymen of the Church of England the same privileges to conduct services within the diocese of other ... when ... of their ... Church ...

...

As in the first case, there were marked indications that several were ready to debate the relations of Bishops to ... no doubt, however, that, as ... to the prerogatives of the House of Deputies are very conservative.

The debate finally ended by a very general call of "question," and a simple concurrence of the House of Bishops in dividing the Diocese of Pennsylvania, as proposed yesterday, and leaving the question of selecting the name until another time to take the usual course.—*Ibid.*

[The Other Despatch.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 5.—After the assembling of the Episcopal Convention, this forenoon, a resolution was adopted approving the consecration of Rev. William Bell White Howe as Assistant Bishop of North Carolina.

... declaring it inexpedient to adopt a canon so as to give the clergy of the Church of England the same rights in ... of the Church in the United States ... gave rise to a discussion, ... urged the adoption of the amendment. ... The motion to adopt the amendment, notwithstanding the report, was lost by a large vote.

Dr. Haskel, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, submitted a report declaring that the House of Bishops ... consenting to and ratifying the formation of the proposed new diocese within the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to take effect on the 1st of November next. The name of said new diocese to be determined by a primary convention thereof, with the consent of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Spalding, of Pittsburgh, moved to strike out that portion of the report requiring the consent of the Bishop to the name of the new diocese.

A general protracted debate ensued, involving the right of a Bishop, or the primary convention of a new diocese, or a general convention, to name the new diocese, ... coming into existence, and motions were made to amend and recommit the report.

The whole subject was finally disposed of by striking out the report of the committee as amended, and adopting as a substitute the message of the House of Bishops, No. 2 of the House of Bishops to this house.

The message received yesterday, consents to and ratifies the formation of the new diocese within the limits of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of that part of said diocese outside of the Counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery, and Bucks.

A resolution was adopted that the House of Bishops concurring, ... the Board of Missions be ... to unite with the board in celebrating, on Thursday next, the fiftieth anniversary of the missionary organization of the Church, as a missionary jubilee of the Church by religious services.

The Secretary then read the testimonials of Rev. Howe, Assistant Bishop elect of South Carolina. The roll of delegates was then called, and they signed the testimonials.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

France.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—M. Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who complain of the tyrannical conduct of the German troops in occupation of that city, and asked the government to hasten their withdrawal from the city. ... the citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms in accordance with the orders of the ... commandant. The deputation was informed ... General ...

The statement that France had consented to the striking out of Article 5 in the convention with Germany is confirmed.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Evening journals call on the ... Government to ... Count de Remusat ... Herr von Arnim on the maltreatment of ...

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The sentence of Rochefort has been commuted from imprisonment to banishment from French territory.

A manifesto from Napoleon on the French political situation is about to be issued.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The report that Minister Pouyer-Quertier had left for Berlin was premature. His journey has been postponed, ... Manteuffel is expected at Versailles to settle the points in dispute.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Sir Wm. Armstrong has ... a proposition to the men on a strike ... to resume work for ... hours per week at the rate of ... per week at the beginning of ...

The cotton manufacturers of Burnley, Lancashire, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives, on account of the depression of business.

LONDON, Oct. 5—2 p. m.—The strike of engineers at Newcastle may be considered as at an end. Only a few points of detail remain to be settled. The masters have agreed to the nine-hour system, to be introduced from and after the 1st of January, 1872, and the men have promised to work ... hours and a half per day until that date.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Eugenie is expected in England ...

The cable companies are requiring the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, which has caused a ... where thirty-three of her crew ... account of the wretched quality and insufficiency of provisions furnished.

Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—The Malcampo Ministry was definitely constituted yesterday. ... has declined to serve, and the ... and Interior portfolios ... Caestains and Pedian respectively. Prior to his acceptance, Admiral Malcampo will ... new ministry ... announces that the ... will be inaugurated under Senor Zorilla ... The salaries of the Civil list ... and other proper measures adopted, in furtherance of the Progressist party ... the welfare of Spain.

The Democrats everywhere are making demonstrations in favor of Zorilla.

Twenty-two Governors of Provinces have declared their resignations.

Germany.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The Reichstag is convoked for the 16th instant. The budget to be submitted proposes an increase of 4,000,000 thalers in the appropriations for navy and coast defences.

LONDON, Oct. 5—8 a. m.—It is said that gambling rooms at the German watering places are not to be closed.

Italy.

ROME, Oct. 5.—Twenty Professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian Government.

UTAH.

Semi-Annual Conference of the Latter-Day Saints—George Q. Cannon to be Arrested.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—The Semi-annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ commenced this morning. The attendance was not as large as usual. Different Elders have spoken, all in glorification of the Mormon Church, ... the Latter-Day Saints, to obey every good and ... country. With laws, however, which were ... to infringe upon his or their rights as Mormons, he could not say quite so much. It is ... on Sunday.

It is rumored, authoritatively, that George Q. Cannon, editor of the *News*, and one of the Apostles, will be arrested, to-morrow, on charge of lewd and lascivious cohabitation.

Address to the Grand Jury by Judge McKean.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—Judge McKean has just delivered the grand jury till November 13 next, ...

...

Mr. Godbe on the Mormon Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—W. S. Godbe, of Salt Lake City, one of the principal opponents to Brigham Young's theocracy, ... has stated that the present crusade against Mormonism is not instigated by Methodists, and that polygamy will probably be put down ... Young will be ... before he ...

...

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Meeting of Influential Canadians—Call for Its Immediate Enlargement.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, Oct. 4.—A very large meeting was held here, last evening, attended by the Members of Parliament representing this section of the country, the principal ... owners, merchants and others, to ... the ... enlargement of the Welland Canal.

Resolutions were passed that ... the ... requires for the ... trade of the great West ... that it is of the highest importance ... Dominion, ... and ... the West and the ... Canada call imperatively for the immediate enlargement of the canal, with an abundant supply of water from Lake Erie for navigation and manufacturing purposes.

It was finally resolved that the ... of these resolutions be embodied in a petition to the Legislature and forwarded to the Members of Parliament ...

The meeting was very enthusiastic ... the past management and ... of the Welland Canal were loudly denounced.

Sons of America.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The State Camp of the Sons of America held its annual meeting here yesterday. ... A new constitution was adopted, ... McLean, ...